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Shultz Stiffens On Terror

In Synagogue, Secretary Praises Israel's Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday night that the United States should stop equivocating and adopt a policy of using military force against terrorist groups. He said this should be done even if it led to the death of U.S. servicemen and innocent people.

"We may never have the kind of evidence that can stand up in an American court of law," he said. "But we cannot allow ourselves to become the Hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond."

In another development concerning terrorist actions against the United States, a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report, distributed to committee members on Thursday, placed blame for the car bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Lebanon last month on the "tragically simple mistake" of not blocking access to the road leading to the building.

Mr. Shultz, in a speech at the Park Avenue Synagogue in Manhattan, praised the way Israel has handled terrorists and urged a public campaign for a policy of "swift and sure measures" against terrorists, both to prevent attacks and to retaliate for them.

Vice President George Bush appeared to disagree Friday with Mr. Shultz's comments, The Associated Press reported. President Ronald Reagan said he did not believe the speech "was a statement of policy," but a White House spokesman later said it had been cleared in advance and did represent administration policy "from top to bottom."

Officials said the views expressed by Mr. Shultz were not necessarily shared by other senior officials, even in the State Department. Mr. Shultz has been almost alone among senior officials in fighting for a policy of force toward terrorists.

His remarks Thursday night, however, went much further and underscored his feelings that an effort has to be made to galvanize the rest of the administration, the Congress and the public behind a much tougher response to terrorists, who have twice struck against U.S. embassy buildings and once again at a

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Philipp Jenninger questioned by reporters in Bonn after being named Bundestag president.

Aide to Kohl Is Appointed to Succeed Barzel as President of the Bundestag

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Philipp Jenninger, a close aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was named Friday by West Germany's ruling coalition parties on Thursday, placed blame for the car bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Lebanon last month on the "tragically simple mistake" of not blocking access to the road leading to the building.

He immediately received an informal endorsement from the Social Democrats, the main opposition party, and seems to be assured of election, probably next week.

Mr. Barzel resigned as president in a surprise move Thursday. His resignation came after he had apparently failed to convince members of a Bundestag commission

of the 1.7 million Deutsche marks (about \$560,000 at current rates) he said he received as a consultant's salary from a Frankfurt law firm but as had been alleged, paid by the Flick holding company.

Flick is the largest privately owned industrial concern in West Germany, and perhaps Europe. It has more than 80 subsidiaries and is said to employ more than 42,000 people.

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Mr. Jenninger, 52, has been secretary of state in Mr. Kohl's office. Aside from advising the chancellor on important political issues, he has been personally in charge of Bonn's relations with East Germany.

He earned nonpartisan respect for his handling of complex negotiations with Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, including the preparations for Mr. Honecker's planned state visit to West Germany. The visit was canceled

before it was to have taken place last month, but this was not seen as a reflection on Mr. Jenninger.

A Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag since 1969 and a lawyer by profession, Mr. Jenninger has never been mentioned in connection with the Flick scandal, which seems certain to dominate Bonn politics for some time.

Mr. Kohl, in impromptu talks with reporters Friday, said that he thought that Mr. Barzel's resignation had not brought the matter to

denied any connection with the assassination attempt.

Bulgaria said Friday that the indictment of the three Bulgarians amounted to an anti-socialist plot inspired by Washington, United Press International reported from Vienna. The state news agency, BTA, said the men were innocent and that the Italian investigation was prejudiced.

Judge Ilario Martella, left, questioning Mehmet Ali Agca in October 1983. At right is Oral Celik, accused by the judge Friday of joining Mr. Agca in shooting Pope John Paul II.



Judge Ilario Martella, left, questioning Mehmet Ali Agca in October 1983. At right is Oral Celik, accused by the judge Friday of joining Mr. Agca in shooting Pope John Paul II.



Zhelio K. Vasilev, former assistant to the military attaché at the embassy.

The Turks named in addition to Mr. Celik and Mr. Agca were Rekik Celenk, a reputed head of the band of smugglers known as the "Turkish mafia," who is in custody in Bulgaria, and Omer Bagci and Mustafa Serdar Celebi, both being held in Italian prisons.

Bulgaria's Role in Question

Earlier, E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome:

Judge Martella's decision sets the stage for a potentially sensational courtroom test of a purported Bulgarian role in the shooting.

The central witness for the prosecution will be Mr. Agca, who has given the Italian authorities elabo-

rate, if sometimes contradictory, descriptions of the purported role of the Bulgarian secret service in the shooting.

What has become known as the "Bulgarian connection" is a matter of bitter controversy and international political importance.

State Prosecutor Antonio Mazzoni, who wrote a report to Mr. Martella this year recommending that the case be brought to trial, said in June that he doubted that Bulgaria would have acted without the approval of the Soviet Union.

The motive was said to have been the Eastern bloc's concern over the rise of the Solidarity movement in Poland. The union's success, ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mondale Pulls Out Emotional Stops

He Uses Reagan Tactics in Appealing to Nation's Ideals

By Fay S. Joyce
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Walter F. Mondale has dramatically shifted his campaign tactics this past week, invoking broad idealistic themes and appearing in visually pleasing settings calculated to look good on television.

Mr. Mondale has been seeking to stir some of the same emotions that President Ronald Reagan does, but with a different emphasis.

Before exuberant, flag-waving spectators in a downtown shopping mall Thursday, Mr. Mondale issued an emotional call to the nation to "end this selfishness, this greed, this new championship of caring only for yourself" and "pull America back together again."

He quoted from one of Mr. Reagan's favorite sources, John Winthrop, the Pilgrim who dreamed of a "shining city on the hill."

Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan's phrase is a staple of his 1980 campaign, had forgotten one of the most important elements of the Winthrop sermon and "the most fundamental issue at stake in this election."

"Reverend Winthrop said to

be a shining city on the hill, we must strengthen, defend, preserve and comfort one another," the Democrat's presidential nominee said. "We must rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together. We must be knit together by a bond of love. So may it always be in America."

At the same time, Mr. Mondale undertook a broad attack on Mr. Reagan, saying that many of his domestic policies sprang from a belief that helpful government programs led to dictatorship.

In addition, Mr. Mondale said, Mr. Reagan believes that "around the world, the choice is between tyrants who are friends of ours and communism."

"I don't believe that at all," Mr. Mondale told the chanting crowd that jammed the shopping mall. "I think there's a third choice — democracy."

John R. Reilly, a senior campaign adviser, characterized Mr. Mondale's emotional call for community as "our final argument: our summation to the jury." The Mondale campaign's greater awareness of visual impact is simply a sign that it has improved with practice, he said.

In his address, Mr. Mondale said he had been surprised that Mr. Reagan admitted he wrote a letter to his friend Richard Nixon in which he said the ideals of Kennedy are based on Karl Marx and Adolf Hitler.

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Reagan said, "I was explaining my philosophy. The idea is less government." He denied that he had compared the Kennedy program to Marxism and Hitlerism.

"I thought that, like most other things, Mr. Reagan would deny he wrote the letter or say it said something else," Mr. Mondale continued. "But yesterday, he said it was a good letter. He said he had said what he wanted to say, which is when government helps people, it moves us inevitably on the road to dictatorship."

"No wonder he fought Social Security and Medicare. He sees it as a step toward dictatorship. No wonder he opposed student assistance and good education. No wonder, when we tried to help the unemployed in that deep recession, he turned his back because to help the unemployed is to help the lazy. No wonder he's turned his back on civil rights and women's rights, because he sees it as a step toward human bondage."



Walter F. Mondale greeting supporters in Cleveland.

Chernenko Urges Thaw With China to Thwart U.S.

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko said Friday that the time has come to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations to resist U.S. military moves in the Far East.

He charged that the United States was creating an "eastern branch" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by broadening military ties with Japan and South Korea.

"A buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the U.S.S.R.'s far eastern borders is continuing," Mr. Chernenko said at a banquet for the Mongolian prime minister, Jambyn Batmön.

"A course is being pursued toward reviving Japanese militarism," Mr. Chernenko said in the speech, which was reported by the official Tass news agency.

Mr. Chernenko's speech came amid continued efforts to resolve a dispute with China, which began with disagreements over ideology in the early 1960s.

Those efforts have included several sessions among lower-level officials, the last of which began Oct. 18 in Beijing. Little progress has been reported.

In addition, last month, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, spent more than six hours in talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, at the United Nations. Mr. Wu said the talks were "important," but said no compromise was made on major problems.

Those include China's insistence that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan and that Moscow end its support of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

The presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, which has been under Soviet influence since it became a nation in 1924, has been another subject of Chinese-Soviet disagreement.

Moscow says all three issues are not related to bilateral relations and therefore should not be posed as conditions.

But the Kremlin has clearly indicated its wish for improved ties.

Earlier that day, the Reids and other visitors attended a public cer-

emony for the service Sunday. After the ceremony a member of his entourage, the secretary-general of the Italian Defense Ministry, charged off into the desert in search of places where his unit had fought, despite Egyptian warnings that there were still mines beneath the sand.

The night before the ceremony, 47 members of Major and Mrs. Toni Holt's Battlefield Tours — Europe's leading Battlefield Tour Specialists, according to their advertising brochure — arrived at the El Alamein Hotel.

An old Greek woman stood sil-

ently in front of a tombstone at the far end of the cemetery. After some minutes she laid a homemade wreath against the marker. It was one of the 85 graves of unidentified men. "A soldier of the 1939-45 war," the inscription read. "Known Unto God."

Many on the tour had fought in the battle, and as the hour grew late and the wine carafes empty, they reminisced.

"I've been saving for five years for this trip," said Michael Lee, who fought in the desert wars between 1940 and 1943. "I wanted to come back. I felt I owed it to my friends who died here. But after all these years, I still don't know. The casualties would be so high. Were all those deaths necessary?"

Doland Reid, who was captured by the Germans at Bir Hakeim in Libya, said: "We had to attack. Rommel could have been resupplied."

Mr. Reid, who is the uncle of Hilary Weir, wife of the British ambassador in Cairo, described the confrontation as a "hard slogging match" that was more like a sea battle than a land war.

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emony for the service Sunday. After the ceremony a member of his entourage, the secretary-general of the Italian Defense Ministry, charged off into the desert in search of places where his unit had fought, despite Egyptian warnings that there were still mines beneath the sand.

The night before the ceremony,

Virus of a Major Form Of Hepatitis Is Identified

By Philip M. Boecky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, says that U.S. scientists have succeeded in identifying the virus that causes the major form of hepatitis transmitted through blood transfusions.

She called the discovery "a major medical breakthrough" that could lead to a test to detect contaminated blood supplies and that it might also "open the door to possible development of a vaccine" to prevent the disease caused by trans-

fusions.

The finding was published Thursday by researchers from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health in the latest issue of The Lancet, a British scientific publica-

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INSIDE

■ President Reagan said he would not object to U.S. volunteers fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government. Page 3.

■ General Jaruzelski called on the Polish Communist Party to condemn the abduction of a Catholic priest. Page 4.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Düsseldorf's "von hier aus" exhibition pushes city's bid to become West Germany's cultural capital. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

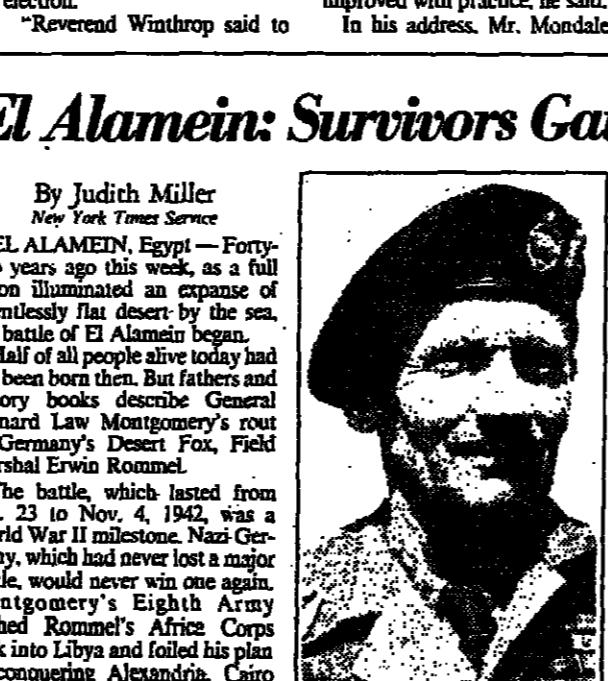
■ Stock prices declined Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. Page 10.

■ Major U.S. banks cut their prime lending rate to 12 percent. Page 11.

MONDAY

The first in a series of articles on regional issues and races in the U.S. election.

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Montgomery

Alamein's remoteness — 75 miles (120 kilometers) by poorly paved road from Alexandria and six hours by sturdy car from Cairo — has deterred all but the most ardent veterans, history buffs, military attaches and diplomats.

The British, Italian and German memorials are strikingly beautiful, simple structures, each a reflection of very different national characters. The British cemetery is as well-manicured as a country garden; the Italian memorial is soaring and majestic as an ancient cathedral; the German monument as

eloquently austere as a medieval fortress, which it resembles.

"The pride of the dead is high, and paid by the young," says an inscription on the German memorial.

The three governments rotate as host of the major commemorative ceremony. This year Italy presided. Giacomo Izzo, Italy's consul-general in Alexandria, said it was an Italian who started the campaign to commemorate El Alamein.

Paolo Caccia Dominioni, Count of Sillavengo, who fought in the battle, returned after the war to help bury the dead. Aided only by a few Bedouins, he lived in the desert for almost a decade, collecting and burying the remains of soldiers of all nationalities.

In the early 1950s, he began rais-

ing money for a memorial for Italy's dead. In 1956, the project began, paid for by the Italian government.

What emerged was a majestic structure, a white marble edifice overlooking the sea. A giant cross hangs on the wall closest to the water, illuminated only by the light that filters in from the dome 140 feet (42.5

How Israelis Keep Up With an Economy Gone Mad

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Numbers are Muriel Kohn's business. A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and a certified public accountant in Israel and the United States, he can do more than balance the family checkbook. But recently, Mr. Kohn has seen numbers that have left even him reeling.

"The textbooks have not been written yet on how to deal with this type of economy," he said.

He was speaking of the Israeli economy, which has come to resemble a creation of the Mad Hatter. At 7 P.M. a few days ago, the government announced a new round of cuts in its subsidies of basic food commodities, setting off a wild scramble that night and early the next morning to buy out food stocks at subsidized prices.

Men raced through one central Jerusalem supermarket carrying whole slabs of beef. "People will kill for frozen chicken," said one woman shopper.

When inflation reaches an annual level of close to 1,000 percent, which is where it stands today in Israel, everything speeds up in a mad dash to beat the price rises and the daily decline in the value of the national currency, the shekel.

Workers, paid at the end of the month, began in recent months to clear out the supermarkets in the first few days of the next month. Many stores countered by raising prices steeply on the first of the month. The Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, then sent out teams of price watchers to report cases of price gouging.

The inflation serves as an accelerator on all forms of economic activity. The monthly rise in the consumer price index is now so high that Israeli workers, by prior agreement, are entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment of their salaries every month rather than quarterly. This in turn requires

equally frequent adjustments in tax brackets and the monthly publication of new income tax withholding schedules by the government.

It is in this bizarre economic atmosphere that Mr. Kohn, 45, is trying to function both as a small businessman (his accounting firm has 10 employees) and the head of a family of five.

It is an economy not only of rampant inflation, but of great uncertainty. When will the government subsidies be cut next? Is a major currency devaluation coming soon? Are my savings safe?

On top of all this is a banking system that is both enormously complex and frequently inefficient. Mr. Kohn, who estimates he spends an hour a day keeping track of bank and other financial-related matters, is among those who believe that the amount of time and energy that Israelis spend maneuvering through the chaotic economy is one of the reasons for the country's decline in productivity, which in turn is a key element in its current economic crisis.

One thing that must be tracked closely is the amount of money in shekel checking accounts. These accounts are not linked to the value of the U.S. dollar, and as a result lose value every day as the shekel declines. The trick, as Mr. Kohn and other Israelis know, is to convert dollars or money from dollar-linked accounts into shekels only when they are needed.

A year ago, the government finance minister, Yoram Aridor, was forced to resign when news leaked of his plan to link the entire Israeli economy to the dollar and make the U.S. currency legal tender here. The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres rejected this past week a so-called dollarization scheme to curb inflation and opted for a more traditional approach involving subsidy cuts and a proposed price freeze.

But more and more, it is the stable value of the U.S. dollar that rules the Israeli economy. The Histadrut's price-watching patrols reported that more than half the stores they visited posted prices in dollars, which is technically illegal.

For individuals, the safest haven for savings is a Palam bank account, in which deposits are linked to the dollar.

The alternative is what is known as a "Pabla" account, an acronym for the Hebrew phrase "deposit under the floor tiles." This refers to the immense amount of U.S. currency that Israelis are hoarding.

Like most businessmen here, Mr. Kohn has long been operating on a dollar basis. With the daily changes in the shekel rate of exchange, it is the only way to keep track of real expenses and income.

"If I have a profit of 300,000 shekels, what does that mean?" he said. "But if you tell me I have a profit of \$10,000, that means something."

Three years ago, when inflation was running at the modest rate of about 100 percent a year, Mr. Kohn began billing his clients in dollars. They could pay in shekels, at the rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Six months ago, Mr. Kohn's employees demanded and won the same treatment. Their salaries are now set in dollars, and paid in shekels at the rate of exchange at the end of the month.

■ Price-Wage Talks Break Down

Talks on a wage and price agreement to rein in inflation broke down Friday, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

Representatives of the Finance Ministry, Histadrut and industrialists were in their third day of negotiations on the proposed controls. The Histadrut secretary-general, Israel Knesser, said the proposals were unfair to workers, and added: "We will rejoin the talks when the government submits new proposals."

Aide to Kohl New Leader Of Bundestag

(Continued from Page 1)
a close. He said the goal of some people was to "bring down the government and this chancellor."

He added that "we will have this out in public."

Mr. Jennings is due to testify before the parliamentary commission of inquiry on Nov. 9. The commission's mandate is to find out whether Flick was able to buy a tax exemption of 800 million DM on capital gains by making huge payments to political parties and politicians in the 1970s.

Former Chancellor Brandt, who is head of the Social Democratic Party, testified before the commission Friday.

He decided that, contrary to entries found in the ledgers of Flick, he had never received any money from the concern either directly or indirectly. He was quoted as having said that the Flick management had confirmed in a letter to him, at the request of his attorney, that there were never any such payments.

About 900 pages of Flick documents are in the hands of the Bonn prosecutor's office and have been turned over to the parliamentary commission. Excerpts have been widely quoted in the press.

Financial records kept by Rudolph Diehl, Flick's chief accountant in the 1970s, indicate that the company may have paid some 25 million DM to politicians, political parties and party-related institutions between 1969 and 1980, according to the Munich newspaper, *Stadtdeutsche Zeitung*.

According to the accounts cited by the newspaper, about 15 million DM went to the Christian Democrats and institutions supported by them, 6.5 million to the Free Democrats and 4.3 million to the Social Democrats and institutions close to them.

The newspaper said that 190,000 DM were listed in connection with Mr. Brandt, 665,000 DM in connection with Mr. Kohl, and more than 1 million DM each in connection with Franz Josef Strauss, the state premier of Bavaria, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister and party chief of the Free Democrats.

The weekly *Der Spiegel* and other publications have quoted extensively from the Flick documents.

As cited by the press, the accounts always say that a payment was made "because of a certain politician, citing him by name. The entries never state specifically that a payment was made to a certain man."

■ Related to AIDS

Dr. Gerey said Thursday that, to his surprise, the new studies indicate that the newly discovered virus appears to belong to the same family as the recently discovered virus responsible for AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, The Washington Post reported.

Work by Dr. Robert Gallo, a National Cancer Institute researcher, has implicated various forms of one kind of retrovirus, human T-cell leukemia virus, as a cause of a human blood cancer and AIDS, a disease of the immune system for which there is no effective treatment.

N.Y. May Seize Drunks' Cars

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman of Brooklyn said Thursday that she would act to seize cars driven by drunken drivers in cases involving repeated offenses or serious injuries to others. Other prosecutors in the city indicated they were planning similar action.

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China Accepts Commercial Practicing Of Medicine

Reuters

BEIJING — China will allow the introduction of widespread private medicine as a supplement to the chronically overstretched state health system.

The change was the latest in a series of far-reaching reforms announced this month designed to reduce the role of the state in economic planning, to revitalize industry, to cut large state subsidies and gradually allow market forces greater room.

Cui Yueh, the public health minister, said in a signed article published Thursday in Beijing's *Guangming Ribao* that local collectives and individuals were now authorized to open medical businesses and make a profit from them. The story also was the main front-page news of Friday's *China Daily*, a newspaper in English.

The move is designed to help fill large gaps in the underfinanced state system, which cannot provide enough hospital beds or doctors for the country's 1 billion people.

The minister said the government would encourage small towns, collectively owned businesses, retired doctors and medical workers to set up drug stores and clinics. Medical staff members in state-run institutions that are adequately manned would be allowed to start private businesses while retaining the right to return to their original posts, he said.

The Soviet Union has criticized the reforms, citing predictions that they would undermine Communists ideology and lead to inflation and unemployment. The sweeping changes were announced after a meeting of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

The minister said that allowing private medical practice was the main way to improve the thinly stretched health network. The government has permitted private medicine on a small scale in the past, but the latest announcement gave the go-ahead for it to become much more widespread.

China has two basic medical

systems: The urban plan is state-run and almost free for workers and officials, while 80 percent of the population who live in the countryside make varying contributions to local health centers.

■ Rumors Spur Buying

Many Chinese have engaged in panic buying because of price increases expected as part of a new economic program, but prices have not yet gone up, a deputy director of the State Economic Commission said Friday, according to a report of The Associated Press from Beijing.

"It's true there have been some rumors," said Ge Jiwu. "Many people went to the shops to buy things in a rush." He said eggs, woolens and blankets were among the coveted items.

Other officials said that eggs and woolens are in great demand every autumn in Beijing.

Under the reforms, the prices of about 10 percent of the nation's output will be set according to supply and demand.

Virus Found Of Hepatitis

(Continued from Page 1)
tests can now proceed to purify and study the virus more closely, possibly leading to a treatment for the disease.

The co-authors of the paper were Belinda Seto, of the Food and Drug Administration; William G. Coleman Jr. of the health institutes, and Sten Ivarson of the University of Göteborg in Sweden, a visiting researcher at the FDA.

■ Related to AIDS

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Rome

PARIS

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WORLD BRIEFS

Afghans Said to Set Reporter's Return

PARIS (AP) — Jacques Abouchar, the French television journalist who was pardoned after receiving an 18-year prison sentence for entering Afghanistan illegally, probably will be returned to France on Saturday, a spokesman for a French legislator said Friday.

A spokesman for Yves Tavernier, a Socialist who heads the National Assembly's study group on Afghan questions, said Mr. Tavernier was scheduled to leave Friday for Kabul aboard a special plane to bring Mr. Abouchar back to France. An earlier flight had to turn back for technical reasons, it was reported.

Mr. Abouchar, 55, a reporter for the Antenne 2 television network, was captured on Sept. 17 when the Afghan guerrilla group with which he was traveling was ambushed by Soviet and Afghan troops. On Thursday, President Babrak Karmal said he would pardon Mr. Abouchar, and authorized his release.

Mitterrand Plays Down Bomb Dispute

LONDON (AFP) — President François Mitterrand of France ended a state visit to Britain on Friday with an appeal for a "sense of proportion" over a squabble caused when a French bomb expert planted explosives at the French embassy to test British security. He also said he expected improvements in East-West relations beginning next year.

Mr. Mitterrand, ending four-day state visit, was asked about the embassy incident, which has aroused heated charges and countercharges from officials of France and Britain. "Let us keep a sense of proportion, which is after all a British quality," he said. He said the matter was under investigation and that he knew nothing more. The explosives were quickly found by trained British police dogs.

On East-West relations, he said it was reasonable to assume that by the beginning of next year with the U.S. presidential election over, "we shall see the start of certain diplomatic moves and the resumption of negotiations between the great powers." He said France's role was to "prepare the ground so these negotiations may resume at the earliest possible moment."

Salvadoran Recants on Son's Slaying

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — A senior official of a Salvadoran peasant union has admitted that he lied a week ago when he asserted that his son had been slain by a rightist death squad.

The official recanted his story Thursday. President José Napoleón Duarte reprimanded the U.S. Embassy here for having commented on an issue of national importance and for having failed to verify the facts of the case.

The false account Oct. 20 by the official, Alirio Montes, had led the U.S. Embassy to issue a denunciation of violence by death squads. It compared the reported killing to "the vile practices of Stalin and Hitler" and demanded an immediate government investigation. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined Thursday to apologize for the statement. "The communiqué is not a false reflection of our views on that kind of violence."

In Washington, the Defense Department, reacting to press reports that U.S. soldiers would soon be involved in maneuvers on Salvadoran soil, asserted Friday that it had "no plans to conduct exercises in El Salvador with the Salvadoran Army or Air Force."

U.S. Sets Latin American Maneuvers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Defense Department plans to conduct a series of military exercises in Central America after the Nov. 6 election and early next year. The plans include a maneuver that will send U.S. forces to El Salvador, according to knowledgeable officials.

Several hundred U.S. troops are to participate in early December with Honduran and Salvadoran soldiers in a maneuver called King's Guard. It would be the first time U.S. maneuvers in Honduras have spilled into El Salvador, they said.

The Pentagon already has stepped up its intelligence-gathering activities in the region, officials said.

AMERICAN TOPICS



PUMPKIN PICKERS — Second graders on a class outing haul away their hefty Halloween pumpkins from a farm next to their school near Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Today's High Cost Of Whistle-Blowing

President Ronald Reagan's campaign train tour across Ohio on Oct. 12 had many nostalgic touches recalling Harry S. Truman's 1948 whistle-stops. But there were differences, like the communications gear that enabled Mr. Reagan to speak to the astronauts aboard the orbiting space shuttle and to Margaret Thatcher after an explosion rippled through the British prime minister's hotel in Brighton.

Then, too, Truman's campaign was viewed as so hopeless in the summer of 1948 that many reporters didn't bother to leave the train and sample people's reactions when he spoke. By and large, only the photographers regularly got off. On Mr. Reagan's "Heartland Special," hundreds of reporters crowded off the train at every town.

The 200-mile, one-day trip through small towns and rustling cornfields cost the Reagan-Bush committee about \$300,000, not counting Secret Service and police protection.

Aides viewed the Reagan whistle-stop as so successful that some considered repeating it with a trip from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, California. But the idea was abandoned because of the cost.

Short Takes

Cannery Row in Monterey, California, where billions of sardines met their fate, now has a new aquarium. It is built in the style of the canneries that were abandoned when the sardine catch plummeted, for reasons still undetermined — perhaps overfishing or subtle climatic changes. The aquarium was financed by David Packard, co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Co. and his wife Lucile, at the behest of two of their daughters who are marine biologists.

The firms are hoping that the oil is contained in a "rift valley" stretching from the southwest tip of Lake Superior across parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, through Iowa and southeastern Nebraska to northeastern Kansas.

Some geologists believe the rift occurred more than a billion years ago, trapping deposits that will yield vast amounts of oil. A 13,000-foot test hole being drilled by Texaco in the rift valley in Kansas could help determine the field's potential.

In the meantime, the Iowa Geological Survey is not encouraging those who think Iowa might start sprouting oil derricks instead of cornstalks. Don Gordon, an executive at the survey, said, "I guess we'd like to be optimistic, but we'll have to wait until they finish drilling down in Kansas."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

Oil Down Yonder In the Cornfield?

Oil exploration firms have been approaching Midwestern farmers for rights to what some geologists believe could be a major oil reservoir. The farmers receive modest fees now of about \$2 an acre per year and will get lucrative royalties later, if any oil is found.

The firms are hoping that the oil is contained in a "rift valley" stretching from the southwest tip of Lake Superior across parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, through Iowa and southeastern Nebraska to northeastern Kansas.

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— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

Reagan Has No Objection To 'Brigade' In Nicaragua

The Associated Press

DENVER — President Ronald Reagan, in an interview published Friday, said he would have no objection to "the formation of a brigade" of U.S. citizens to go to Central America to help rebels fight Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

Mr. Reagan, in the interview Thursday with editors of Scripps-Howard newspapers, said such volunteer efforts are a "well-established tradition in our country." His comments were published in the Rocky Mountain News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

Mr. Reagan said he had not looked into the "actual legality of anything of that kind."

However, he said, "it's been a tradition. Americans have always done this. I would be inclined not to want to interfere."

Asked about the idea of U.S. volunteers aiding anti-Sandinist rebels, President Reagan said, "Nothing has been done about the formation of a brigade, the kind of brigade of Americans in the Spanish Civil War."

"In World War II, we had pilots being recruited to go to the Flying Tigers," Mr. Reagan said. "I recall, if I'm correct, there was one very prominent actor who became an ambulance driver for the French Army in World War II."

White House aides identified the actor as Robert Montgomery.

Two American volunteers were killed. I aboard a rebel helicopter shot down by government troops.

Last July during the primary election campaign, Mr. Reagan suggested that diplomatic trips to Syria and Cuba by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, then a Democratic presidential candidate, might have violated a federal law barring U.S. citizens from interfering in U.S. foreign policy.

"There is a law, the Logan Act," Mr. Reagan said then, "with regard to unauthorized personnel, civilians, simply going to — or citizens — to other countries and, in effect, negotiating with foreign governments. Now that is the law of the land."

On other topics, Mr. Reagan said his priorities for a second term would be to pursue arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and push for continued economic growth.

He said he did not plan any cabinet changes beyond the replacement of Attorney General William French Smith, who has tendered his resignation. The White House counselor, Edwin W. Meese 3d, has been nominated for that post by the president.

■ Campaign at Synagogue

President Reagan campaigning in a New York synagogue on Friday, said that the U.S. presence in Lebanon that resulted in the bombing deaths of 241 servicemen was "a fundamental moral obligation" to prevent a new Holocaust. The Associated Press reported.

It was President Reagan's first visit to a synagogue since taking office. He addressed about 1,500 Jewish leaders gathered there from throughout the state.

Mr. Reagan used the day to build up his prospects in traditionally Democratic New York-area suburbs, signing a wetlands bill benefiting the Connecticut shore that his administration had once opposed.

Only one of the three commissioners, the Anglican bishop of Barbados, Dorel W. Gomez, is a Bahamian. The commission president, James A. Smith, is British, but formerly served as chief justice of the Bahamas. The third member, Edwin W. Willes, is a retired official of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Frank A. Richter, a Canadian police inspector working on the staff of the commission, investigated Mr. Findling's finances. From 1977 through 1983, he said, in a written report to the commission, the prime minister and his wife spent more than \$4 million, or eight times as much as Mr. Findling received in government salary for the same period.

Mr. Richter said he had found no indication that any of the prime minister's income had been derived from drug trafficking. But he said he could not identify the source of \$181,000 that Mr. Findling had received.

The royal commission investigating illegal drug traffic is sifting through many charges and counter-charges, including a report of a \$100,000 payment to the prime minister by Robert L. Vesco on behalf of a man who wanted to avoid extradition to the United States to face charges of drug smuggling.

The man, Timothy J. Minnig, testified here that he had seen Mr. Vesco deliver an envelope containing the money to the prime minister outside Mr. Findling's residence in late 1978.

The prime minister testified: "Robert Vesco has never been in my yard. The incident Minnig described never took place."

Mr. Findling said that the money might have been given to another man who was a "dead ringer" for the prime minister, as part of a plot by Mr. Vesco to steal Mr. Minnig's money.

Drug Probe in Bahamas Brings Call For Prime Minister's Resignation

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

NASSAU, Bahamas — In Parliament and at outdoor rallies under the palm trees of this tourist haven, there are loud, insistent demands for the resignation of the prime minister, Lynden O. Pindling.

A royal commission of inquiry, appointed last November to investigate "the illegal use of the Bahamas for the transhipment of dangerous drugs destined for the United States," is not expected to issue its report until the end of the year.

But leaders of the opposition party contend that evidence of financial corruption, presented to the commission in public hearings, is so serious that Mr. Pindling has "lost the moral authority to govern" and should resign or call an early election.

In the streets outside Parliament last week, Mr. Pindling's opponents marched and chanted: "L.O. has got to go!" The demonstrators were restrained by police officers and there was no violence.

Mr. Pindling, who has been prime minister for 17 years, said in an interview that he had no intention of resigning and that he would try to ride out the "storms."

"The government has time," Mr. Pindling said, "the government has patience."

Critics of Mr. Pindling disrupted a session of the House of Assembly last week, banging their desks and shouting: "Resign, resign! Go, go!" The prime minister said this was "a demonstration of disregard for the parliamentary process." These islands, he said, have had a tradition of parliamentary democracy and "there's nobody who's going to break up that tradition."

Elections were held in 1982. In the absence of a serious challenge, they would not have to be held again until 1987. Supporters of Mr. Pindling said the opposition did not have the votes at this time to win a no-confidence vote against him.

The governing Progressive Lib-



Lynden O. Pindling

eral Party holds 32 of the 43 seats in the House with the other 11 held by the opposition, the Free National Movement.

Three members of the cabinet, including Arthur D. Hanna, the deputy prime minister, have resigned, and two others who were planning to resign have been dismissed.

There is already a rift in the prime minister's party, with Mr. Hanna said to be the leader of a dissident group. Hubert A. Ingram, 37, a lawyer recently dismissed as minister of housing and national service, said he had intended to resign because he was "deeply and genuinely concerned" about "morality and ethics in government."

The extent of such discontent should become evident shortly at a convention of the governing party. Attorney General Paul L. Addey said he feared "a fratricidal war" within the party as "the Bahamas faces the most testing crisis of our times."

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The prime minister testified: "Robert Vesco has never been in my yard. The incident Minnig described never took place."

Mr. Pindling said that the money might have been given to another man who was a "dead ringer" for the prime minister, as part of a plot by Mr. Vesco to steal Mr. Minnig's money.

Canadian Official Faces Marijuana Accusation

The Associated Press

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick — Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick was charged Friday with possession of marijuana. Police said a small bag of the drug was found in his suitcase during Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Canada last month.

The authorities said the bag was discovered as Mr. Hatfield's suitcase was being loaded onto the queen's plane Sept. 25. Mr. Hatfield, a Progressive Conservative, has said he does not know how the marijuana got into his luggage.

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Tight Race in Illinois Takes a Bitter Turn

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — With the unexpected gusto of stockyard brawlers, Senator Charles H. Percy, the Republican incumbent in Illinois, and his Democratic challenger, Representative Paul Simon, have transformed their nip-and-tuck contest for Mr. Percy's seat into an old-fashioned political slugfest.

Last week, minutes after they began, their only televised debate erupted into a finger-pointing confrontation that triggered catcalls and cheers from the audience. It had come expecting a low-key discussion of the debt and foreign policy by two men noted for their button-down moderation.

The usually mild-mannered Mr. Simon ignored an opening question about events abroad and denounced Mr. Percy as a "lazy" television advertising-waggering his finger at Mr. Percy while the three-term senator stared back with a small smile. Mr. Simon described a Percy television ad as "crude, intentionally distorting."

"You have lied to the people of Illinois," he charged.

Brushing aside the Democrat's demand that he withdraw the commercial, Mr. Percy retorted: "No apology needed. I can see why you're embarrassed by it."

The ad charges that Mr. Simon, "the ultimate tax man," has pro-

posed the biggest tax increase ever by a member of Congress.

The exchanges continued throughout the one-hour debate, and they underscore the campaign's bitter turn.

Mr. Simon, whose primary election victory over three other Democrats was close, has discarded his usual stomp style of philosophizing and gently disagreeing with opponents. A former lieutenant governor and four-term member of Congress from the southern end of the state, Mr. Simon has shown a flair for campaign themes of a strong America.

Mr. Percy, with 18 percent unde-

clared, has turned to the right as never before in his 30-year political career. Once the darling of the moderate Rockefeller wing of the Republican Party, he now passionately embraces President Ronald Reagan and the White House campaign themes of a strong America.

Mr. Percy's commercials feature comparisons of the congressman's record. "Compare what Paul Simon says to what Paul Simon actually does. The difference is startling," they say.

The race is being closely watched nationally. The Illinois seat may

prove crucial to Republican hopes of retaining the Senate majority gained by the party four years ago.

Recent polls have indicated they could have trouble keeping their 55-45 lead over Senate Democrats.

At the same time, many Republican conservatives have not forgiven Mr. Percy for his moderate past. They want him defeated.

They also hope that if Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, wins re-election and the Republicans keep Senate control, Mr. Helms will choose to succeed Mr. Percy as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee instead of remaining as Agriculture Committee chairman.

Polls show that Mr. Percy and Mr. Simon are virtually neck and neck. A Chicago Tribune survey at the beginning of October gave Mr. Simon a 42-to-40 percent lead over Mr. Percy, with 18 percent unde-

clared. A tough Percy television ad has been reflected in recent polls as a slight edge for the incumbent. But the race now is considered too close to call.

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U.S. Approves Air Schedule Changes

Plan to Curb Delays Will Affect 1,300 Flights at 6 Airports

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

the Middle West and Southwest. The Federal Aviation Administration has said repeatedly that weather accounts for more than 60 percent of all delays.

A key factor in bringing about the schedule shuffling was evidence that specific rush hours at certain airports, airlines were selling tickets for many more flights than could be accommodated by the airport's runways or the air traffic control system.

The board's approval of the schedule changes is to remain in effect until April 1, when the airlines ordinarily begin new schedules for the spring and summer vacation period.

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Jaruzelski Denounces Priest's Abduction

The Associated Press

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, called on the Communist Party Central Committee Friday to condemn the abduction of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the Roman Catholic priest who was kidnapped a week ago in northern Poland.

In his first public remarks on the kidnapping, General Jaruzelski said at a meeting of the Central Committee that it "should assume a stand condemning the act of dangerous banditry, which so shocked the public opinion of our country."

The Central Committee convened a two-day meeting Friday, scheduled before the kidnapping, to deal with questions of law and order. The meeting was overshadowed by the abduction of Father Popieluszko, 37, a popular Warsaw cleric who is known for his anti-government sermons.

"We are still facing all kinds of challenges and problems," General Jaruzelski said. "We should firmly fight everything that poisons the social atmosphere, violates elementary norms of law and order, and at the same time" strikes against the policies of Poland's Communist leadership.

Excerpts of General Jaruzelski's

speech, which opened the plenum, were distributed by PAP news agency.

Also at the plenum, Jozef Cyrek, a Politburo member who is a close Jaruzelski adviser, said that "forces hostile to our homeland" were attempting "to antagonize the state and church, to push them into a situation of deep conflict."

"We repeat today: We are irreversibly for the constant development of constructive relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church," Mr. Cyrek said. His remarks were broadcast over Polish radio.

There was still no indication as to the whereabouts of Father Popieluszko on Friday, one week after his abduction. A senior union activist said chances were "rather slim" that the cleric was still alive.

Vigilante Group Suspected

Earlier, Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw:

Activists in the Polish political opposition believe that a vigilante group operating in northern Poland with links to the police may have carried out the abduction of Father Popieluszko.

The activists, who asked not to

be identified by name, said that a group calling itself the Anti-Solidarity Organization first surfaced last February in Torun, 125 miles (202 kilometers) northwest of Warsaw, the area where Father Popieluszko was kidnapped on Oct. 19.

The group was reported to have announced its formation with leaflets criticizing the government for its "ineffective" suppression of Solidarity, the outlawed independent labor union and vowing to do a more thorough job.

On Thursday evening, the government announced that it had arrested three persons, including an Interior Ministry employee, in connection with the kidnapping. The employee was identified only as Grzegorz P.

His arrest has reinforced the belief among Solidarity activists that members of the national police and security forces may have formed such vigilante groups. It was unclear whether the other two men had any connection to the police.

Activists have acknowledged that they have no evidence that such groups take instructions from General Jaruzelski's regime.

According to official accounts, Mr. Popieluszko and his driver were stopped outside Torun Oct.

19 by three men in a car. According to the driver, who escaped, one of the men was dressed as a traffic officer.

Diplomatic observers said that the existence of one or more vigilante groups, possibly formed from hard-line groups in the police or security forces, is plausible in view of a number of unexplained deaths of little-known Solidarity activists over the past three years.

According to former Solidarity activists, as many as eight persons were abducted and released in the Bydgoszcz-Torun area this year before Father Popieluszko was kidnapped. Four of the abductions occurred in Torun in February.

In addition to the abductions, an active member of the Rural Solidarity organization died under mysterious circumstances last Feb. 11 in the same area of northern Poland. Piotr Bartoszcz, 33, was found dead near his home about 25 miles from Torun.

Although the body reportedly lay in only a few inches of water at the bottom of a drainage pit, police ruled the death accidental. Mr. Bartoszcz's friends, however, remain convinced that he was murdered.



The Associated Press
Dr. Oleg Atkov, left, with Vladimir Solovyev and Leonid Kizim, mission commander.

Cosmonaut Calls Space Factories Feasible

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A cosmonaut who returned this month from a record-setting 238-day mission says the Soviet Union is "approaching the stage" of putting space factories into orbit.

"Our mission was a step toward that goal," Vladimir Solovyov, one of three cosmonauts who made the record stay in space, said at a news conference Thursday.

"It is not easy after such a long flight to go back to Earth," said Dr. Oleg Atkov, a heart specialist and crew member. "We became tired very fast; it was difficult to stand up and the atmospheric stability was decreased. All of us felt that, and those who flew on other space missions felt the same."

The third cosmonaut, Leonid Kizim, headed the crew of a 1980 space mission.

Dr. Atkov said weightlessness remained the main health barrier for long-term space voyages.

"We have to progress by small steps in this field," he said.

U.S. Might Raise Warhead Ceiling

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator in the stalled arms talks with the Soviet Union, says the Reagan administration might consider revising its proposed ceiling of 5,000 U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear warheads in order to reach an agreement with the Russians.

Meanwhile, in Seattle, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, said warmer relations with the Soviet Union appeared likely, probably because of a trend toward greater stability in the Kremlin.

Mr. Rowny, who made his comments at a press luncheon Thursday at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, said: "If they will not reduce to 5,000, we are willing to entertain the number they are willing to come down to." He noted that the Soviet proposal called for 11,500 warheads.

Asked how high the administration would go above 5,000 warheads, Mr. Rowny said, "It depends on what you'll give me in trade." He said the United States had something under 7,500 strategic warheads and the Soviet Union had a somewhat higher number.

"The president has said to me, 'Nothing is in concrete. We're flexible. Don't put anything on a take-it-or-leave-it basis,'" Mr. Rowny said. "When he says that, it means to me that if the Soviets won't come down to 5,000 but will come down to some other number, then we'll look at it."

Before U.S.-Soviet negotiations came to a halt last December, both sides had modified their initial proposals. But the 5,000 ceiling, set by Mr. Reagan in May 1982, remained on the table.

Mr. Rowny said the United States would make no concessions to draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations. But he said the other side could expect flexibility from Washington if the arms talks did not come to a standstill.

He said the United States would continue to insist that what he called the "destabilizing" Soviet advantage in heavy land-based missiles be narrowed. Mr. Rowny said the United States was prepared to sharply reduce its planned arsenal of bomber-carried cruise missiles in exchange.

On a related subject, Mr. Rowny said the Reagan administration was willing to work out an agreement with the Soviet Union setting equal levels of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. But he said the Pershing-2 rockets deployed since the end of last year would not be withdrawn unless the Soviet Union dismantled all its SS-20 missiles.

Separate negotiations on these weapons were broken off in late November as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization prepared to deploy the Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Also Tuesday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in comments before a speech at the University of Washington, said: "Soviet officials are just now entering a new phase of being willing to talk internationally and are having dialogues with countries that they haven't talked to in a long time. An example is China, which they haven't talked to since 1969."

Partly because it has changed leadership twice in recent years, the Soviet Union "has been in a period of withdrawal for some time," Mrs. Kirkpatrick added.

U.S. Pledges \$45 Million In Food Aid To Ethiopia

By Philip M. Booffey
New York Times

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has committed itself to providing \$45 million in food aid to help relieve the famine in Ethiopia, which is threatening at least six million people, according to the administrator of the Agency for International Development.

M. Peter McPherson, whose agency has been criticized for failing to do more, said Thursday that the new amount of food aid committed since this fiscal year began Oct. 1 was "frankly enormous," roughly double the amount spent in the entire previous year.

Mr. McPherson contrasted the U.S. response with what he termed the "callous indifference" of the Soviet Union, which he said had "done nothing" to help the Marxist government of Ethiopia fight the famine. He said the Soviet Union provided its client state last year with \$3 million worth of rice, a food not usually eaten in Ethiopia, and otherwise concentrated on supplying military aid.

The \$45 million committed by Washington will buy and transport to Ethiopia about 50,000 metric tons of wheat and other foodstuffs, the agency said. The food will be distributed by private groups.

The U.S. announcement brought mixed reactions from private relief agencies. Ken Curtin, assistant director for Africa at Catholic Relief Services, the major distributor of U.S. government food, welcomed the aid and called for more.

Mr. Curtin said that his organization hoped to persuade the agency to perhaps triple its commitment to supply food to relief organizations in coming months.

"The private organizations are expanding to the absolute maximum," he said, "but the amount of food we'll be able to handle will only put a strong dent in the problem. The private organizations can only do about a quarter of the job."

Mr. Curtin said the relief organizations had long been urging the U.S. government to deal directly with the Ethiopian government.

Nicholas Moltern, a lobbyist doing research for the Marindia Fathers in Ossining, New York, charged that the Reagan administration had made the famine worse by being "very slow" and "very tight-fisted" about providing aid to a Soviet ally.

Mr. McPherson charged that the Ethiopian government had spent more than \$100 million celebrating its 10th anniversary recently, but was "not especially interested" in coping with the famine for most of the past year.

Private relief workers say, however, that Ethiopia has one of the best famine response programs in Africa.

THE FRENCH WEEKLY BUSINESS MAGAZINE.

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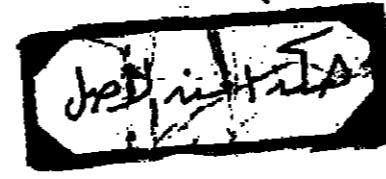
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Criticism Grows in Philippines Of U.S. Ties to Marcos Regime

By Bob Scriver
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Arthur Aguilar, a businessman, stood up at a Rotary Club meeting in the Makati financial district and grilled the guest speaker, U.S. Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, about the value to the Philippines of two strategic U.S. military bases here.

"We run the risk of being incinerated by a Soviet missile attack to defend your democracy while your government supports a regime which makes a mockery of our democracy," Mr. Aguilar snapped at the diplomat.

Mr. Aguilar and other Rotarians who fired barbs at Mr. Bosworth during a club meeting Thursday once would have been counted among the staunchest backers of U.S. interests in the Philippines. But the assassination 14 months ago of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., unleashed new opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and swelled the ranks of those skeptical of American ties to the Marcos government.

Efforts by Washington to win back that support were undercut by President Ronald Reagan's comments in last Sunday's foreign policy debate that suggested the only alternative to a Marcos government was a Communist takeover.

The State Department sought to clarify the statement, saying Mr. Reagan did not mean to count out the legitimate opposition movement, a growing political force. But leaders of the nonviolent anti-Mar-

cos forces said they did not believe the sincerity of the explanations.

[The Philippines' leading opposition party cut its ties with the United States Friday because of Mr. Reagan's debate comment, United Press International reported from Manila.]

The Filipino Democratic Party-Laban said in a statement that the comment indicated Washington would ignore the moderate opposition to Mr. Marcos. The Labor arm of the party was founded by Mr. Aquino.

Francisco Tatad, a former Marcos cabinet minister who joined the opposition four years ago, said of Mr. Reagan's statement: "It was by far the biggest single blow to hit the non-Communist, middle-of-the-road opposition to authoritarianism, and it came at a time when most opposition leaders could have sworn the Reagan administration was distancing itself from the Marcos government."

Critics of the government have long complained that Mr. Reagan has winked at human rights violations and other aspects of Mr. Marcos's rule.

In his remarks, Mr. Reagan acknowledged concern over Mr. Marcos's restriction of democratic rights, but asked: "What is the alternative?"

"It is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines," the president continued. "They have been our friends since their inception as a nation, and I think that we've had enough of [a] record of letting, under the guise of revolution,

some that we thought was a little more right than what would be... go and then winding up with totalitarianism, pure and simple, as the alternative."

"I think that we're better off, for example, with the Philippines, of trying to retain their friendship and help them right the wrongs we see rather than throwing them to the wolves and facing a Communist power in the Pacific."

Correct or not, the president's assessment of the political landscape in this former American colony underscored a nettlesome problem as Mr. Marcos, beset by economic troubles and civil unrest, moves into what many analysts think may be the twilight of his rule.

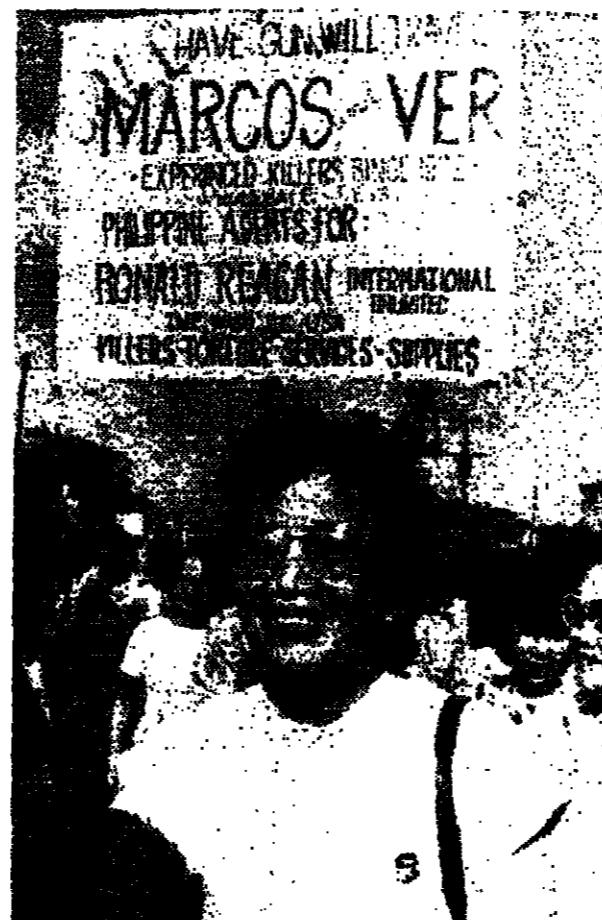
Analysts say the confusion over the Marcos succession bodes ill for the United States, which hopes to retain the right to use strategically situated Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Station north of Manila. The bases, the analysts say, may become pawns in future Philippine power struggles.

Mr. Reagan's view that the Communist movement is a large one that threatens the government is not shared by many moderate opposition figures, political analysts and diplomats. Even the Communists acknowledge they are several years away from marshaling the force and support needed to topple the regime.

■ Australian Aid Linkage

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has suggested that future aid to the Philippines could depend on the Marcos government taking satisfactory action over the killing of Mr. Aquino, the Associated Press reported from Sydney.

"I want to make the point that Australia has a very keen interest in



Cory Aquino, wife of the slain opposition leader, marching in Manila this past week against the Marcos government.

development in the Philippines, there is a long historical association. We have an aid program there and we will be watching very closely the developments in that country," Mr. Hawke said Thursday.

Australians and its political opponents.

Papandreou Attacks Solidarity

Greek Leader Also Praises Jaruzelski and Criticizes West

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as a patriot and has criticized the Solidarity movement as "negative and dangerous."

The head of Greece's Socialist government made the remarks in a news conference aboard the plane on which he was returning from an official visit to Warsaw.

Mr. Papandreou was the first leader of a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to visit Poland since General Jaruzelski imposed martial law and outlawed Solidarity in 1981.

Mr. Papandreou, whose government was the only NATO member to reject the sanctions imposed following martial law, combined his support for General Jaruzelski with charges that the United States and other Western countries were seeking to "destabilize" the Soviet bloc through their support of Solidarity.

"It is clear that the West's indignation over Solidarity's dissolution is not due to the fact that the capitalist regimes of the West would like to have a Solidarity in their own countries," Mr. Papandreou said Wednesday.

"Therefore the real aim of their attack was not their great sensitivity — I would like to see that toward Turkey, Chile, El Salvador — but would like to see it there first because Turkey belongs to the democratic camp, let's not forget it, even if every day it persecutes human rights, its press and its political oppo-

nents."

He said the West had considered Poland "the weakest link in the Eastern bloc to bring about a more general destabilization, with all the consequences that that could have for peace in Europe."

Mr. Papandreou singled out the United States in describing economic sanctions as an attack on the stability of Eastern Europe. He said:

"They are part of the specific conscious aim of the United States especially, which in some ways is also accepted in the West — not always and not totally — to destabilize the political structure of the Eastern countries, the countries of the Eastern bloc. This is very, very clear."

[The United States accused Mr.

to peaceful reform, which would have required considerable time. Both persistence and patience were necessary. For reasons that I cannot judge or know, the pace of the confrontation proceeded so rapidly as to create the great showdown. Movements that are revolutionary, that aim for change of great scope, should know when to do what.

"If the progressive, radical movements are not in a position to operate within the existing framework of historical possibilities, then they become negative and dangerous, because then there is regression."

"Unfortunately that is my opinion on Solidarity."

The prime minister contended that Poland should not be judged by Western standards, whereas Turkey should.

He said: "I don't see why a government that belongs to another political and military camp should pass examinations in the West. Those to be examined by the West are those that belong to the West, like Turkey. However, the United States does not isolate Turkey, where people are executed, imprisoned and tortured every day."

"When the United States does that, it will become credible. Not before."

The prime minister warned against viewing the Jaruzelski regime as military, even though the general wears a uniform. "That would be a mistake," he added.

Arab Envoy Hurt, One Killed in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The vice consul of the United Arab Emirates was seriously wounded Friday and an Iranian woman who was with him was killed when shots were fired at the diplomat's car, police said.

A Jordanian was arrested at the scene of the shooting, police said.

Police said they had found a pistol in the bushes near the scene, along with five spent cartridges. Police said the shooting took place on the Via Cassia, in the northern part of Rome, when the diplomat slowed his car to turn. He was hit once in the head. The Iranian, a university student, was struck by three bullets and killed.

ANSO, the Italian news agency, identified the diplomat as Moham-

med al-Sowaidi, 27, and the student as Noushine Montaseri, 23. ANSA gave the Jordanian's name as Jihad Mohammed Othman, 22. A caller who said he represented the Arab Revolutionary Brigades claimed the shooting in telephone call to Agence France-Presse in Paris.

Students Sue Yale for Strike

New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — A multimillion-dollar damage suit against Yale University has been filed by 102 students charging that a monthlong strike by clerical and technical workers has denied them services to which they are entitled.

Despite Afghan War, It's Still Business as Usual for Smugglers

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CHAMAN, Pakistan — Although the war between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-backed forces continues within sight just across the border in Kandahar province, it is business as usual for smugglers in this dusty frontier town in Baluchistan.

Sidewalks in front of shops in the bazaar are piled high with black-market, Japanese-made color television sets, their cartons stenciled "via USSR" in transit to Kabul, Afghanistan."

Soviet-made refrigerators and washing machines, smuggled with ease from Kabul across the border despite the presence of Soviet and Afghan troops, are popular items because of their cut-rate prices. Fine English wool suiting fabrics sell for \$14 a yard, a fraction of what it would cost on London's Savile Row.

Pakistani police look the other way as they amble up Chaman's bustling main street, past \$115 washing machines and shops commended with bolts of silk from Japan, which, the local Baluchi merchants say, find their way here by a circuitous route through Hong Kong, Soviet ports and Kabul.

"You can buy almost anything you want at half the price," said a well-dressed businessman from Quetta, who had driven three hours over spine-jarring roads from the provincial capital to do some bar-gain shopping.

The outskirts of Chaman about the Afghan border, and it is common for townspersons to climb to the roofs of their houses to watch Afghan tanks firing at rebel positions, or Soviet MiGs conducting air strikes around the village of Spin Buldak just across the frontier.

From the east, Chaman is approached through the 14-mile (about 22-kilometer) Khojak Pass, a rocky defile that rises spectacularly to 11,000 feet (about 3,350 meters) and then drops abruptly to this ancient way station of the trading caravans that used to travel between the Caucasus and the Orient.

Even now, camel trains are a common sight along the road to Quetta as the nomadic Pathan tribesmen and their herds migrate to southern Baluchistan for the approaching winter.

In August alone, 54 persons were killed in Pakistan by cross-border artillery shelling and Afghan air bombardments, and the Soviet Union has threatened wider action unless Pakistan curtails its support for Afghan rebels battling the government of President Babrak Karim.

Rickshaws carrying Pathans, whose tribes are spread on both sides of the border, shuttle constantly over a 200-yard (about 183-meter) no-man's land, as Afghan laborers on this side feverishly transfer crates of Afghan apples, grapes and pomegranates to Pakistani trucks for shipment to the interior.

Iran Says Iraqis Attacked Civilians

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran accused Iraq on Friday of repeated air raids and the shelling of civilian targets, the Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

In a letter to the United Nations, Iran said Iraqi attacks had killed 20 civilians and wounded 50 since last summer, the Iranian agency said, in a report monitored in Nicosia.

In Tehran, the chief justice, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, indicated that Iran was prepared to drop its demand for damages from Iraq. "We only want Saddam and five or six other little satans," he said, referring to the Iranian demand that President Saddam Hussein resign or be overthrown.

Richard Brautigan, a Writer, Dies; Suicide Is Suspected

The Associated Press

BOLINAS, California — Richard Brautigan, 49, whose novels and poetry about love, death and offbeat lives brought him popularity among young people in the 1960s, was found dead Thursday at his home here, his publisher and friends said Friday. Authorities said he had apparently died of a gunshot wound.

Investigators had not confirmed the identification of the body. But friends, including David Fehlheimer, a San Francisco private detective who said he found the body, said they were sure it was the author. Mr. Fehlheimer said he believed Mr. Brautigan had committed suicide.

Mr. Brautigan, a native of Spokane, Washington, was living in Height-Ashbury, a bohemian district of San Francisco, when his "Trout Fishing in America" was published in 1967.

It sold two million copies. He followed that with "Confederate General from Big Sur." Other nov-

els included "In Watermelon Sug-

ar," "Revenge of the Lawn," "The Abortion: An Historical Romance" and "The Pill Versus the Springhill Mine Disaster."

■ Other deaths:

James C. Petrillo, 92, president of the American Federation of Musicians, Tuesday in Chicago, after suffering a stroke.

Penelope Ogier, 24, who won the prize for best female interpretation at the Venice film festival in September for her role in "Les Nuits de la Pleine Lune," ("Full Moon in Paris"), of a heart attack Thursday in Paris.

Dr. Herbert Wallace Schneider, 92, professor emeritus of religion and philosophy at Columbia University, Oct. 15 in Claremont, Calif.

Julian Hudson Mayfield, 56, a playwright, actor and novelist who wrote portrayals of black American life such as "The Hit," "The Long Night" and "The Grand Parade," Saturday of a heart ailment in Washington.

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WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

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"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla." "Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	396	198	109

ARTS / LEISURE

Prices Are Soaring for Silver Rarities

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — There are few areas of the market where New York auctions have a British feel about them. English silver is one.

As Brian Cole conducted one of the biannual sales of "Important English and Continental Silver" at

lieve have been consigned by fellow members of the trade. On Monday they had no such qualms. The most prominent dealers from London — Jonathan Norton of S. J. Phillips, and Jacques Koopman — were bidding as frequently as did their American colleagues, led by Eric Shrubsole.

Another factor in the success of the sale was the balance between good pieces in the medium price range and the rarer pieces.

Among the former, a typical example was a George III silver-gilt two-handled cup and cover. The 12-ounce vase-shaped piece has the sinuous outline typical of the rococo era — its marks date to 1767. It is chased and applied with two putti amidst foliage.

English rococo enjoyed only a short-lived fashion in the 18th century and is much rarer than its French counterpart. The name of a royal goldsmith, Thomas Heming, further helped it to sell it at \$7,165. above the high estimate.

Another first-class piece in the same price range was a fine George III chafing dish made in 1765 by John Roemer. The base and the upper ring are chased with acanthus leaves while the waisted openwork side consists of running scrolls and foliage in the ancient Greek taste.

This is a remarkable early instance of the neoclassical taste that blossomed a decade later. It went for \$6,050, 40 percent more than the high estimate. Compared with other areas of the auction market, such an increase over the estimate may not seem a wild variation. However, in view of the greater accuracy of pre-sale estimates concerning silver, it is impressive. For example, in a typical sequence of good pieces

that had nothing special to recommend them, a George II 23-ounce meat dish by Peter Archambo and Peter Meure with a London mark dating to 1751 sold for \$1,210. (estimate \$770 to \$1,100).

A George III 9-ounce waiter, a kind of tray, by Ebenezer Coker, London, struck with the 1771 mark made \$418 (estimate \$330 to \$440). And a 12-ounce George II waiter with the mark of Hugh Mills, London 1748, went for \$495 (estimate of \$440 to \$660).

Similar accuracy could be observed in the forecast made by the expert concerning some of the most expensive lots. When a set of 12 very fine George III dinner plates weighing 310 ounces came up, there was great interest. Struck with the mark of Paul Storr of London in 1808, they sold for \$33,000, midway between the estimate, to a Brazilian bidder on the telephone.

Some other important pieces exceeded the high estimates by 20 percent, particularly neoclassical silver gilt of the early 19th century.

A 130-ounce George IV tankard done by Philip Rundell in 1820 was decorated with conventional scenes in the Greek manner after a design by William Thred. It nevertheless went for \$46,200. Last December, a massive tankard also made in 1820 by Philip Rundell had sold for \$28,600 at Sotheby's in New York.

The appreciation partly reflects the impact of the record for neoclassical silver gilt reached last May at Sotheby's in London, when a shield executed by Philip Rundell in 1822 went for \$577,600. Neoclassical silver gilt would appear to be on the rise. A second tankard done by William Pitts in 1817 was sold for \$38,500, again 20 percent over the high estimate.

Most encouraging in the view of professionals, four of the five rarest pieces were sold for double their high estimates.

A George II 29-ounce circular stand, decorated with winged dragon, scrollwork and foliage in the most exuberant rococo strain made \$46,200, a price hardly explained by the mark of Henry Dutton of London, a famous name. Another extraordinary lot was a pair of silver gilt candelabra by John Scofield marked London 1793. Phillips pointed out that four-light models are considerably rarer than three-light candelabra. Above all, Scofield is one of the great names of English silver and the two pieces represent his work at his highest. The result was a staggering \$82,500.

The third extraordinary price was the \$66,000 offered for a pair of buster dishes shaped like scallops and admirably chased in a style that is unusually naturalistic for its

period. They were made in 1734 by the best known of all Huguenot silversmiths, Paul de Lamerie, who normally worked in a very formal style.

The sale culminated with another piece made in the same year in de Lamerie's formal style based on the Louis XIV repertoire. This is a large salver engraved with a variety of baroque motifs for which Jacques Koopman bid up to \$253,000.

Throughout the sale, the importance attached to names was noticeable as is generally the case in New York. In England, antique silver is bought for its decorative merit rather than for the sake of a maker's signature. A silver piece is seen as part of a setting in which one lives more than as a collector's item to be displayed in a vitrine. In American eyes, such a piece is a work of art from a different world which tends to be treated with greater solemnity. Even in an auction with an international attendance such as Christie's on Monday, the exposure of the pieces to more American buyers is enough to give a different slant to the sale pattern, leading to spectacular bids for a handful of famous names.



Detail of ornamentation on Thracian drinking vessel.

4,000 Years of Thracian Art Glitters in Rotterdam

By Jules B. Farber

International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM — "Today there's great interest in European archaeological discoveries because Europe is looking for its own identity, searching for its roots," said Wim A. L. Beeren, director of Rotterdam's Boymans-van Beuningen Museum, where a double exhibition, "Thracian Gold" and "Troy-Yense," is on view through Nov. 18.

Beeren added: "This will open European eyes to the Thracians' high culture which spanned almost 4,000 years, though hardly anyone was aware of them until a few decades ago. The Thracians were dismissed as war-mongering, cattle-raising nomads who had migrated from the steppes of southern Russia to the Balkans and West Austria, now Bulgaria. Spectacular recent finds by Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological teams will be crucial in the rewriting of early European history."

The exhibition presents a comprehensive overview of the Thracians' culture, which lasted from circa 3500 B.C. to around 600 A.D. More than 1,000 gold, bronze and pottery objects, insured for \$90 million (about \$14 million), were loaned by 25 Bulgarian museums, in addition to the newest Dutch/Bulgarian discoveries. The exhibit is further enhanced by the addition of the Trojan gold uncovered in 1870 by the German amateur archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann while using the Iliad as his guidebook. These objects were loaned by two East Berlin museums.

In the expansive spaces of the Boymans, dimmed to almost darkness, the magnificent, brightly lit objects take on a theatrical appearance. Among the objects on display are golden drinking vessels molded in the form of sphinx-like women and horses, golden pitchers in the shape of women's heads, topped by mythological figures, and enormously ornately toolled golden plates that must have come from the tables of Thracian kings.

There is an abundance of golden jewelry, as well as pottery, utensils, tools, weapons, armor, harnesses and idols. Since this little-known culture left no examples of their buildings, until now the world had labelled them barbarians. This exhibition goes a long way in straightening out the historical record.

The presentation exhibition is divided into four parts. The first shows golden vessels, jewelry and gold-ornamented pottery, dating from about 3200 B.C. found in 204 noblemen's graves on an industrial site near the coastal city of Varna. These are the oldest known European objects crafted in precious metals, and were discovered only 12 years ago. The second section focuses on superbly worked gold objects from the Bronze Age (1600 B.C. to 200 A.D.). These were found by farmers in 1924 at Valsithum in northern Bulgaria. There are 13 objects from the 13th to 12th century B.C. — vessels and disks with massive handles — which testify to the Thracians' highly advanced technology in metal processing.

The Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological team's layer-by-layer unearthing at the necropolis of Dioceas is featured in the third section, where the focus is on the Iron Age.

The "Troy-Thrace" section confirms the recently accepted relationship between the two cultures.

In the expansive spaces of the Boymans, dimmed to almost darkness, the magnificent, brightly lit objects take on a theatrical appearance.

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and horses, golden pitchers in the shape of women's heads, topped by mythological figures, and enormously ornately toolled golden plates that must have come from the tables of Thracian kings.

Remarking on the exhibition's significance, Professor Jan Best, a Dutchman involved since 1971 with excavations and one of the few Thracian scholars anywhere, said:

"Reputedly barbarians without culture, the Thracians suffered from Greek writers who were blinded by their own worthiness.

The definitive image persisted through the millennia with all the Thracians' secrets hidden in their graves. We know there are some 13,000 more burial hills to be explored for golden treasures and greater knowledge of their culture. This is the first time that so much of the Thracians' cultural heritage has been shown."

Polish Jazz Festival Draws Artists From Around World

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — Musicians from Poland, West Germany, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United States — many sponsored by their countries' cultural establishments — are attending the 26th Jazz Jamboree in Warsaw, proving again that jazz is one area of international cooperation that continues even in times of political stress.

Some of the best known names are the Americans Ornette Coleman, Cecil Taylor, Ray Charles and Woody Shaw; plus Arturo Sandoval from Cuba, Norway's Terje Rypdal, Daniel Humair from France and the Soviet Union's Leonid Crizik.

All eight principal concerts were sold out when tickets went on sale last July without advertising and before the program was known. The jazz jamboree has been an annual affair except for 1982, when Poland was under martial law, when a smaller program was presented with the name "Jazz Manevers."

Jazz is more central to the cultural life of Poland than other East bloc countries.

Willis Conover, whose Voice of America program "Music U.S.A."

gave a crucial stimulus to Polish jazz after World War II, explains: "The Poles have a combination of vitality, creativity and sense of humor that is essential to jazz, and it is part of Polish culture to express emotions honestly."

When Conover arrived at the airport Wednesday afternoon, he was welcomed by three video crews and a band playing "Take the A Train."

[Conover's] program goes out worldwide six days a week to an estimated 100 million listeners. The Washington Post reported, and while it contains no political commentary, has been described by William Gavin, a former official of the United States Information Agency, as "one of America's greatest foreign policy tools."

"Jazz is not the only music that's good music," Conover told the Post. "And not all of jazz is good music. Theodore Sturgeon, the science-fiction writer, has a

ARTS / LEISURE

Düsseldorf's 'von hier aus' Exhibit Pushes City's Bid to Become Cultural CapitalBy David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

DÜSSELDORF — A broad ramp made of roughly hewn pine rises from the parking lot before the Düsseldorf Fairgrounds in provocative contrast to the asphalt sea that surrounds the starkly functional exhibition halls. Until Dec. 2, visitors to Hall 13 can scale the 60-meter (195-foot) ramp to an observation platform, which offers a bird's-eye view of the artwork that architect Hermann Czech has created. Streets and plazas, temples and kiosks sprawl below in a postmodernist melange that some critics have compared to Disneyland.

The urban allusions of this improbable setting reflect the absence of a cultural capital in West Germany — a metropolitan resort where ideas are tested, styles polished, standards refined. In a mammoth show that sprawls over 14,000 square meters, curator Kaspar König seeks to correct the deficiency. His temporary metropolis of plywood and muslin houses 60 artists under the title, "von hier aus" (from here on).

The title not only refers to a particularly fertile moment in the history of postwar German art. The "here" is also a pitch for the city of Düsseldorf as a cultural center. In recent years the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia has been repeatedly upstaged by nearby Cologne. There, according to many art enthusiasts, the atmosphere is more sympathetic to avant-garde experiments, and gallerists less inhibited by the high-society syndrome of "Dazzled."

The international art fair that once alternated between Cologne and Düsseldorf has become a per-



Holger Bunk in his "Zweifacher Raum" (Twofold Space).

mancal fixture of the Cologne season (Nov. 15-21, this year). Exhibitors had repeatedly complained about poor services, high rents and tepid audiences in Düsseldorf. In an attempt to reverse that image, local patriots last year organized a "Society for Contemporary Art," with a budget of 3 million marks funded through private donations and Novae, the municipal corporation that owns and manages the fairgrounds. Their objective was a definitive presentation of "new German art."

First choice as choreographer for the extravaganza was Switzerland's Herald Szczecman. When he pleaded prior commitments, the choice fell with unmistakable irony on a citizen of Cologne. For more than two decades an energetic middleman in the trans-Atlantic art circuit, Kaspar König had successfully weathered both the accolades and the brickbats that came his

way as initiator of "Westkunst." Staged at the Cologne Fairgrounds in 1981, the exhibition attempted to come to terms with postwar "isms." Many left the idiosyncratic juxtapositions obscured more than they clarified, but the showmaster remained unflustered. An informed subjective opinion, he insists, is always more interesting than the homogenized view of a committee.

In 1969 König helped found the International Communications Center in Antwerp — a forerunner of the "alternative spaces" of the 1970s. As editor of Nova Scotia Press, he assembled data on Claes Oldenburg, Steve Reich and Michael Snow. Book and installation came together when he curated exhibitions of A. R. Penck in Bern and Andy Warhol in Stockholm. Two years ago he launched a press for artists' postcards with his brother Walther, who owns one of West Germany's

top bookshops for art, architecture and film — in Cologne, of course.

Born in 1943, König came of age during the *Wirtschaftswunder*, but "in the shadow of Auschwitz." The son of a conservative Westphalian businessman, he was a teenager when he saw his first exhibition of modern art at the Brussels World's Fair. At 18, turning his back on church, school and military service, he enlisted in the merchant marine.

The following year König was a volunteer at Rudolf Zwirner's Cologne gallery, then with Robert Fraser in London. Meanwhile, he had begun to publish his own books, sometimes in editions of only two or three copies, and made such a favorable impression that Documents founder Arnold Bode asked his assistance on the Kassel show in 1964. New York was the next stop, and he worked his way there on a freighter. Within weeks he was enrolled at the New School, organizing publications and hammering Manhattan studios.

Skeptics called him an "art groupie," but the impressions collected during these years taught him much about how art is produced and marketed. "My memory is my archive," he says. Next year he will help rejuvenate the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh and launch a new Paris Biennale. Meanwhile, he has been appointed to a professorship for "Art and the Public" at Düsseldorf's Kunstakademie.

For his latest show, König visited 200 artists, and the relatively high percentage of newcomers represented in "von hier aus" is to his credit. Nonetheless, dissatisfactions remain — not merely in the overall lack of focus or the exclusion of key contemporary figures

like Klaus Rinke. More baffling is the retrospective motif that haunts the surfaces. The American Eva Hesse, who died in 1970, is included on the dubious strength of the year she spent working near Düsseldorf.

Equally perverse is the inclusion

of an installation by Joseph Beuys from 1967. Though his work was an unmistakable herald of the political concerns that exercise many young

Germans, in this context the earlier pieces seem curiously numinated. One waits for that historic day when a curator will have the courage to exclude the 63-year-old *entartete* from an exhibition of "new" or "young" or "avant garde" German art.

If historical perspective is required, the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is currently providing it with a show entitled "Departures" (until

Nov. 25), which focuses on the pioneering work of Beuys and the Zero Group in the 1960s. Simultaneously, the Kunsthalle presents a virtuoso trove of 15 younger painters and sculptors, none of whom show up on König's roster. Nor does it include any of those on view at the fictitious "Paul Pazzotta Museum" in an abandoned warehouse on the Rhine (until Nov. 10). With such vigorous correctives to the König

presentation, and an excellent parallel program sponsored by local galleries, it is a good time for an art-watching on the Rhine.

"von hier aus" is open daily from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.; the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Paul Pazzotta Museum, on the Rhine between the Pegnitz and the Landtag, can be visited daily between 2 and 6 P.M.

Graffiti Art: On Canvas, Lack of Training ShowsBy Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — There has always been the writing on the wall, but in the New York of the 1960s, wall writing exploded onto the cars of the subway system. Such graffiti artists as Taki 183, Super Kool, Turok 161 and the like proliferated. With Magic Markers and spray cans, they left their brand on the city.

It was an undiluted onslaught, crude, tribal and ignorant, but with a wild flash of vitality, it was New York Folk Art.

But in time the graffiti artists were persecuted, and worse still, discovered. The ghetto spray artists, who are not in their teens anymore but in their 20s, can still be snappy and punchy and stay to a degree, and still can spray a mean green, Kool-Aid orange, greasy purple or black with glee — in hot puffs of spray or in cutting, scrawly line. But somehow what they are trying for now is to make Modern Art Pictures. They believe they can construct abstract art and interesting compositions like any schooled painter, but their lack of training shows.

Ronnie Cutrone uses the American or other people's flags, or other

people's kitsch paintings, as ground for his outlines of Woody Woodpecker and Donald Duck, trying to make crafty social comment, which turns out poignant at times, but is sometimes cutely modish.

The slide projections by Jenny Holzer and Justen Ladda have nothing to do with graffiti art except that they also pertain to an urban situation, as do the sculpture fragments of John Ahearn, gaily painted casts of ghetto blacks. Richard Hambleton's splashed silhouettes, were it not for the fact that he once left his mark with them on city walls, would appear downright academic in the context.

"New York Graffiti," Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Milano, Rome, until Nov. 21.

In a beautifully poetic show of paintings on slate-like panels, the Bologna artist Piero Cambiari has drawn the expressiveness and subtlety of line to its tautest point, shooting straight at your deepest sensibility.

Meandering marks and tendrils, curling climbing or unbending — lighthouses on mountains, figures and tiny towns, these rich miniature landscapes, once deciphered, stay on in one's mind.

"Piero Cambiari," Galleria Giardino, Via Giardino 143, Rome, until Nov. 30.

Boulez's 'Répons': A Work in ProgressBy David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Perhaps the most avidly followed musical event of the new season has been the series of performances of Pierre Boulez's "Répons" under the composer's direction that began in Thun in September, continued in Basel and Münster and wound up with six performances to packed houses at the Centre Pompidou.

More precisely, this is the third stage of a slowly growing work-in-progress that began with a commission from the Southwest German Radio of Baden-Baden for the contemporary music festival at Donaueschingen in 1981. The second stage was unveiled in London the following year, and the work has now reached a length of about 40 minutes, with a completed version expected next year.

It is written for three performing units: a relatively traditional ensemble of 24 instruments placed with the conductor in the center of the performance space; six soloists playing piano, piano with electric organ, harp, cimbalom, vibraphone, xylophone and glockenspiel distributed around the perimeter of the hall; and an electro-acoustic array that functions with the six

soloists, including loudspeakers, pre-recorded tapes and the manipulation of sound in real time by the 4X digital processor, a machine developed at IRCAM, the music research institute headed by Boulez, and capable of performing a mind-boggling number of operations a second.

The "response" of the title is virtually a manifesto. On its primary level it refers to the traditional antiphonal solo-choral dialogue, ministrated in almost every section of "Répons" in exchanges between the main orchestra, soloists and electronic manipulations.

But on another level it is Boulez's response to the dialogue between man and machine, between instrument and electronics, between creativity and technology. Although Boulez as a composer has devoted himself to the electronic route, he has maintained that the composer has to come to grips with the "material" of his time. Ten years ago, in a presentation of the embryonic IRCAM project, he said that "the relationship between material and music is much less superficial than it seems."

In short, it is easy to see in "Répons" a response to this challenge and to the attitude that research

institutes should produce results, and that a music research institute is meant ultimately to produce music.

And aside from any analyzable aspects, this is music that on first hearing is very seductive; an immense, unfinished fresco rich in color, full of musical events, with outbursts of sound as volupuous as, say, a Klimt painting or a Lurçat tapestry, as lush as the explosive entry of the colist or the elaborate gamelan-like percussion arpeggios. It is also music of startling clarity, lucid even in its densest moments. All of this is a reminder that Boulez, despite his high profile as conductor, administrator, didact and polemicist, is after all a composer, and a French composer at that.

The music worked, even in a low-ceilinged hall in the main Centre Pompidou building that could hardly have been ideal for the work's spatial effects. Boulez conducted the Ensemble InterContemporain and his far-flung soloists and technicians with almost ceremonial aplomb.

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After "Répons" is completed, it is scheduled to go with Boulez and the Ensemble InterContemporain on a tour of the United States, in February-March 1986, along with a new work commissioned by IRCAM from the American composer Elliott Carter. Performances are scheduled in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York.

DOONESBURY

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet Information Order

The apparently impending return of a French television journalist from captivity in Afghanistan is good news indeed, and testifies to the important role that world opinion can play in influencing government action. But the relief felt in so many parts of the world should not obscure the fact that the jailing of Jacques Abouchar and his sentencing (to 18 years in prison) were profoundly offensive acts that reveal once again the nature of the Soviet Union's attitudes toward news and information.

The show-sentence against Mr. Abouchar for entering Afghanistan with a resistance band was meant to intimidate other journalists from trying the same. Together with the measures taken by Soviet authorities and their Afghan agents to prevent independent journalists from covering the war from Kabul, the Abouchar sentence expressed a policy of the Soviet Union to suppress, when it cannot control, the news about what is being done to the unhappy people of Afghanistan.

Mr. Abouchar deliberately ran the risk, as other journalists have done before him, not

only of arrest but of death in a clash between the resistance and Soviet or Kabul forces. Journalists run such risks out of a sense of professional duty. They may expect something like the respect that French authorities accorded to journalists who went behind the lines in the 1950s to report on the forces fighting for Algeria's freedom from France, or that Americans paid to reporters like the late Wilfred Burchett, the Australian who reported with frank sympathy on the guerrillas fighting U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s. But it is characteristic of the Soviet system not to tolerate challenge to what the ruling bureaucracy wants believed.

The Soviet Union wants to crush the Afghan resistance. It has not been able to do so. If it cannot, it will then try to crush those journalists who give testimony of the Soviet failure. The Abouchar case thus dramatizes what the Soviet Union wants to deny. War must now be waged against journalists precisely because the war against the Afghan resistance is not being won.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Epochal Reform in China?

People in the People's Republic of China have been "eating from the same big pot" — the description now given to the brand of socialism under which everyone gets more or less equal benefits regardless of what he contributes to the common good. But now this is to end. Declaring that "socialism does not mean pauperism," the Communist Party has just extended a modified market system from the countryside, where it has been applied since 1978, to the urban industrial economy. "For a long time people used to consider competition peculiar to capitalism," the party says. Reform is "the trend of our times."

The prospect is being greeted in some Western quarters as an achievement comparable to that of constructing the Great Wall. Certainly it is stunning to contemplate the application of free enterprise principles and methods to the largest and one of the poorest countries of the world. It suggests a historic recognition of the bankruptcy of the Stalin-type centralized command economy, which the People's Republic has relied on for its 35 years and the Soviet Union for its 67. To have capitalist principles validated as they have been in the Asian rim lands is one thing. Just to see a similar reform undertaken in China is big news.

However, free enterprise tub-thumpers should be cautious. Tight Communist Party control remains the rule. The new reform re-

flects a "consensus view"; misgivings remain. Its sponsor, Deng Xiaoping, is 80, which means that the personally dominant issue in Chinese politics — how to modernize — may soon be up for argument again.

This is not the first time China has experimented with incentives and decentralization. Earlier, considerably less ambitious attempts floundered on the Communist Party's reluctance to yield close central control, which has prevented similar, less vigorous efforts in the Soviet Union from even getting off the ground. There is also the continued vulnerability of a society claiming to be revolutionary to the charge that it is abandoning egalitarianism for the capitalist road. The few smaller and more advanced East European places where reform has been installed may not be good models for huge, traditional, backward China.

Still, if you had to bet on a socialist country that could make a go of a modified capitalism, China would be the one. Hong Kong and Taiwan do appear to demonstrate the compatibility between Chinese culture and free enterprise. A China with a system that had liberated the full energies and talents of its people in the economic sphere would be a formidable power on the world scene. The reform could yet become one of the major events of the end of the 20th century.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Good News for the Moment

Coming up to election day, the economic barometers in the United States are almost all working for President Reagan. If he had tried to manage every current indicator to yield maximum political effect on Nov. 6, it is hard to see how he could have done any better.

The inflation rate is impressively low, yet unemployment has been declining. Interest rates remain high but have declined and have not so far greatly inhibited growth. Even last week's news of a sharp slowdown in the rate of growth is widely regarded as a healthy cooling rather than as the start of a new recession.

There are dark sides to all this good news, in the past but also for the future. It took a deep recession in 1981-82 to bring out inflation, with enormous losses of wealth and income. And America's debt has almost doubled in four years. Borrowing to finance this has produced a dangerously high-priced dollar and a debilitating foreign trade deficit. But when the voters head for the polls, all economic indicators combined will look better than they have in years. It is a happy November even if no one is confident about how long it will last.

Here is the picture:

Inflation: The inflation rate, which rose above 12 percent in President Carter's term, is now below 5 percent. Driven down by the most costly recession since the Depression, inflation has stayed down because of declines in oil and food prices, wage retrenchments, productivity gains and competition from imports. Almost all economists expect it to begin climbing again unless a new recession sets in.

Unemployment: The jobless rate was 7.4 percent when Mr. Reagan came into office. The recession sent it soaring to 10.7 percent in 1982. It has now come down to 7.3 percent. Politically that favors Mr. Reagan. Economically there has been no net progress. There are more people out of work today than four years ago. Further improvement, if any, will be slow.

Personal income: Average income, discounting taxes and inflation, has risen almost 9 percent in the last four years as against 7.3 percent in the previous four. But it has risen more for the well-to-do than for the poor.

Interest rates: The posted "prime" rate for bank loans peaked in 1981 at 21.5 percent. It declined in the recession to 10.5 percent and is now 12.5. That still-high rate would have retarded growth if not for the influx of foreign investments. Mr. Reagan keeps predicting a further decline. Most economists doubt much more decline until federal deficits are reduced.

The trouble spots do not show on this conventional checklist. They are the strong dollar and the huge gap between imports and exports. Foreign investors and traders now directly influence America's prosperity. The dollar has been strong because America's expanding economy and high interest make it a good investment. But the strong dollar has troubled America's ever more expensive exports. It also makes imports cheaper, causing a net trade deficit of \$120 billion this year. Cheaper foreign goods hold down domestic prices and restrain inflation, but they also cost Americans jobs and cause a clamor for dangerous protectionism.

Sooner or later the value of the dollar against other currencies must fall. An abrupt plunge could be calamitous, forcing a sudden, sharp increase in interest rates. A gradual decline would cause prices to rise and push up interest rates at a more manageable pace.

The experts disagree about the trends of the next year or two, but most agree on one thing: Washington's heavy borrowing to finance huge deficits will make all problems worse. Sustained growth would take painful reductions of the deficits, no matter who is elected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR OCT. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Prince Ito Is Assassinated

HARBIN, China — At nine o'clock [on Oct. 26], as Prince Hirobumi Ito, Japan's resident-general of Korea, who had just left his carriage and was walking past the guard of honor in company with the Russian military authorities, was going up to speak to the foreign Consuls, several shots were fired at him from behind. The prince fell mortally wounded. The assassin, who declared himself a Korean, was arrested. On being interrogated he said he came to Harbin to assassinate Prince Ito, as he wanted to avenge his country, for Prince Ito had had several persons executed. The assassination was evidently the outcome of a plot. The Russian Ambassador in Peking is accompanying the body to Kwan-Ching-Tsu.

1934: Japan Moots an Oil Monopoly

WASHINGTON — The proposed Manchurian oil monopoly, which would oust American, British and Dutch firms, is looked upon with suspicion here as a move to give Japan a bargaining weapon in the present conversations in London regarding the relative naval strength of the three principal sea powers. Officials here regard the oil monopoly in Japan's puppet state as exactly the type of trade exclusion Tokyo would foster if permitted hegemony in that area. It is considered significant that the step has been announced almost simultaneously with Japan's claims for naval parity in London. Officials are little impressed with the statement from Tokyo that protests should be directed to the state of Manchukuo.

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It's Not Only Germany That's in Trouble

By Flora Lewis

ONN — The West German government is in trouble. One respected commentator warns of the Weimar Republic, the ineffective democratic regime established after World War I that slid into chaos and collapsed, making way for Hitler. Another writes of banana republics.

A conservative politician says his constituents' mood evokes a Wagnerian *Götterdämmerung*. That, too, is an exaggeration, but also a disturbing sign that public confidence, which must underpin a sturdy democracy, is being eaten away by scandals about politics and money.

Scarcely a government in Western Europe is in good health. Margaret Thatcher is on the defensive against a long strike by defiant miners and an intolerable unemployment rate that has not stopped rising. François Mitterrand has lost popularity before an implacable opposition, and his switch of economic policy and successes in paring away Communist influence have not helped him. Italy is on the brink of high-level scandals. Spain's Felipe González has had to promise a referendum on staying in NATO that current

deputy of the Bundestag, the second highest post, after president of the republic, in protocol and in supposed moral authority. Mr. Barzel was accused of taking bribes from the giant, mysterious Flick industrial empire to help Helmut Kohl's rise. He denied wrongdoing, but said he could not take the "political and psychological pressure" of parliamentary investigation any longer.

The greater problem is that all the major parties have been involved in payoffs and tax evasion charges that have filtered into public view over several years. The result is growing public disgust and disillusion with politicians in general. That is why commentators are fretting about the future of German democracy.

Mr. Kohl is seen as an indecisive, well-meaning but bumbling figure who lacks the sense of command to pull things together if he wanted to. The people around him attract minimal respect.

The chancellor's junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have already been shaken by the Flick scandals. The party is melting away into impotence and insignificance.

Opposition Social Democrats are deeply divided, essentially leaderless and increasingly irresponsible. The anti-military, often anti-U.S. left wing is growing — without offering any clear substitute program beyond a vague commitment to peace and better relations with the East.

The only beneficiaries of the decline of traditional parties are the Greens, who present themselves as the "alternative" to what is shown as a sleazy establishment system. They are an amal-

gam of all kinds of protests and discontents — not only pro-environment and anti-nuclear — with a strong tug to the radical left. They have yet to decide whether they would deign to accept the responsibility of joining the government if they got the chance, and no one can foresee how they would use authority if they had it.

But their hostility to the whole spectrum of politics is spreading among a public that does not necessarily support any of their specific causes. Attempts by Christian Democrats to change their names with Nazi-style disruption have boomeranged. The Greens' criticisms are more credible than the official denials.

The outlook is for continued erosion of political authority in three crucial state elections next year. Mr. Kohl has until 1987 to face the voters. This does not mean West Germany is about to fall apart, or make a sea change from allegiance to and cooperation with the West. Communism is discredited; even the far left disdains the Eastern system. It does mean that the stolid, physically reassuring figure of Chancellor Kohl stands on shifting ground, and there is no one in sight to bring the country back to firm self-confidence. The questions about the future of West Germany are getting bigger and hazier. The answers keep receding. A feeling of fragility is especially upsetting here, given the terrible past and the ambiguous issue of nationhood.

There are paralyzing uncertainties in Moscow. The whole East Bloc seems to lose a loss of direction. But the West is not as robust as it seems. The period ahead requires sensitive, clear-minded statesmanship for the health of the alliance.

The New York Times.

Blustering Like Agnew Won't Pay

By William Safire

HOUSTON — Fourteen years ago Vice President Spiro Agnew was barnstorming the country on behalf of conservative Republican candidates for Congress. He inveigled justly agitated constituents ("the Speckled generation") the liberal media ("instant analysis") and people not sufficiently upbeat about the Nixon-Agnew administration ("satirizing nabobs of negativity").

Mr. Agnew and his White House handlers were scheduled to campaign through the Texas Panhandle when we received word from George Bush headquarters to kindly stay away. Mr. Bush, who was then campaigning for the second time in his adopted state to become senator, was said to feel that the Agnew rhetoric was "too harsh," the Agnew image "too right-wing." Thanks, said the Bush camp, but keep a little distance from us when you're in Texas.

Mr. Bush lost that 1970 campaign, as he has every campaign on his own since 1968, and the Nixon-Agnew team had a good morale about that. Governor John Connally of Texas helped defeat Mr. Bush by charging the Republican with being for President Nixon's too-progressive welfare reform. Soon afterward, when Democrat Connally joined the Nixon administration, he talked Mr. Nixon into appointing Mr. Bush as United Nations representative.

The lesson of that second senatorial defeat after running as a "moderate" was not lost on Mr. Bush. Conservatism was not path to power, especially for a Republican. Accordingly, campaigning in 1980 for the Republican presidential nomination against Ronald Reagan, he took generally conservative positions; even his "voodoo economics" charge was based on traditional economics.

But being conservative was not enough; unlike Mr. Reagan, he had no talent for tickling the soft belly of the hard right. He lost the nomination because he did not seem to be what right-wingers call "one of us." Being in the right and being on the right may be satisfying, but only by being of the right can a Republican get ahead on the national scene.

Mr. Bush has evidently decided that joining the gang requires (a) learning the secret Falwellian handshake on abortion and school prayer, (b) becoming one of the most silent, unwaveringly loyal boosters and (c) exploiting the deep-seated right-wing resentment against the damnable Eastern Establishment media, on the trail blazed by Mr. Agnew. That explains the strange change in Mr. Bush. If expanding the base of the Reagan-Bush ticket were his goal, he would be doing what comes naturally: appealing to swing voters and moderates who know that a white male of 73 has one chance in four of dying in the next four years. Traditionally, vice presidents are employed to extend the ticket's reach, usually to the right; if Mr. Reagan needed any help, it would be in the center, where Mr. Bush was respected.

But Mr. Bush is not running only for office in 1984. He has chosen to try to become Reagan clone because he thinks that will help him most in getting the nomination in 1988. He is eager to swap his support in the center for support on the right.

That is why his view on making abortion illegal has "evolved" Reaganward; why he semi-publicly employs locker room lingo, which seems so unnatural to a well-brought-up elitist; why the former cultivator of so many journalists has picked up the Agnew media-bashing club.

This Agnew style is not going to work for Mr. Bush. The Reagans are nobody's fools. They would respect a Bush who stressed his loyalty to their leader, and some would support a well-known vice president more likely to win in 1988 than one of their own. But although they cannot always detect latent bigotry or corruption, flaws not present in Mr. Bush as they were in Mr. Agnew, the people on the right can spot an untrue believer. They hold in contempt one who, as chairman of his own Midlife Crisis Management Committee, strains to appear to be what he is not. Evasive Agnewism is not helping the Republican ticket in 1984 and it will not help Mr. Bush to win the nomination in 1988.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cue From the Kremlin

Washington — Why did Ronald Reagan fail to convey a vision of the future in his domestic policy debate with Walter Mondale on Oct. 7? One reason may be that his main constituencies — the Republican Party, conservatives, the business and financial communities — are themselves divided, particularly about economic policy. Bluntly put, if the president wins a second term he is going to have to choose between the simplistic and the complex, the parochial and the global.

Closer to the president's own ideological heart, of course, are those who call for "less government" — deregulation of the economy, a flat income tax, a gold standard (to curb government power over money) and the like. Such advocates, who call themselves conservative populists, dismiss fears of the federal deficit.

Most share a simple, boosterish view of America's ability to control its destiny: a strong dollar means a strong America, and if you just keep deregulating and detaxing the economy, growth will continue to rise and push up interest rates at a more manageable pace.

Against this background it is hardly surprising that a second viewpoint has emerged within the president's constituency — a call for policies to deal with economic complexity, especially those who know it.

VACLAV HAVEL, Mimich.

ENRICO MUSATTI, Rome.

But What of Mandela?

Awarding this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu was a courageous decision, but it would have made more sense to present it to Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison for more than 20 years due to his humane struggle for justice and equality within South Africa.

ROBERT BAFFOE, Fellbach, West Germany.

Not Feeling at Home

Regarding the opinion column "Frustration With America Is Growing" (Oct. 14) by Mohammad Turbush:

Mrs. Turbush tells of a prosperous Palestinian, a refugee in an oil-rich country since 1948, who owns residences around the world but does not feel at home anywhere; a young immigration officer can ask him at any time to justify his presence in the

country where he lives and works. The general thrust of the article is that the United States and Israel are the villains of that situation.

I arrived in the United States from Europe in 1940 as a political refugee. In 1943 I became a U.S. citizen and I have felt at home ever since. Can Mr. Turbush tell us why an Arab refugee from Palestine cannot feel at home in a nearby Arab country after 25 years of notorious residence?

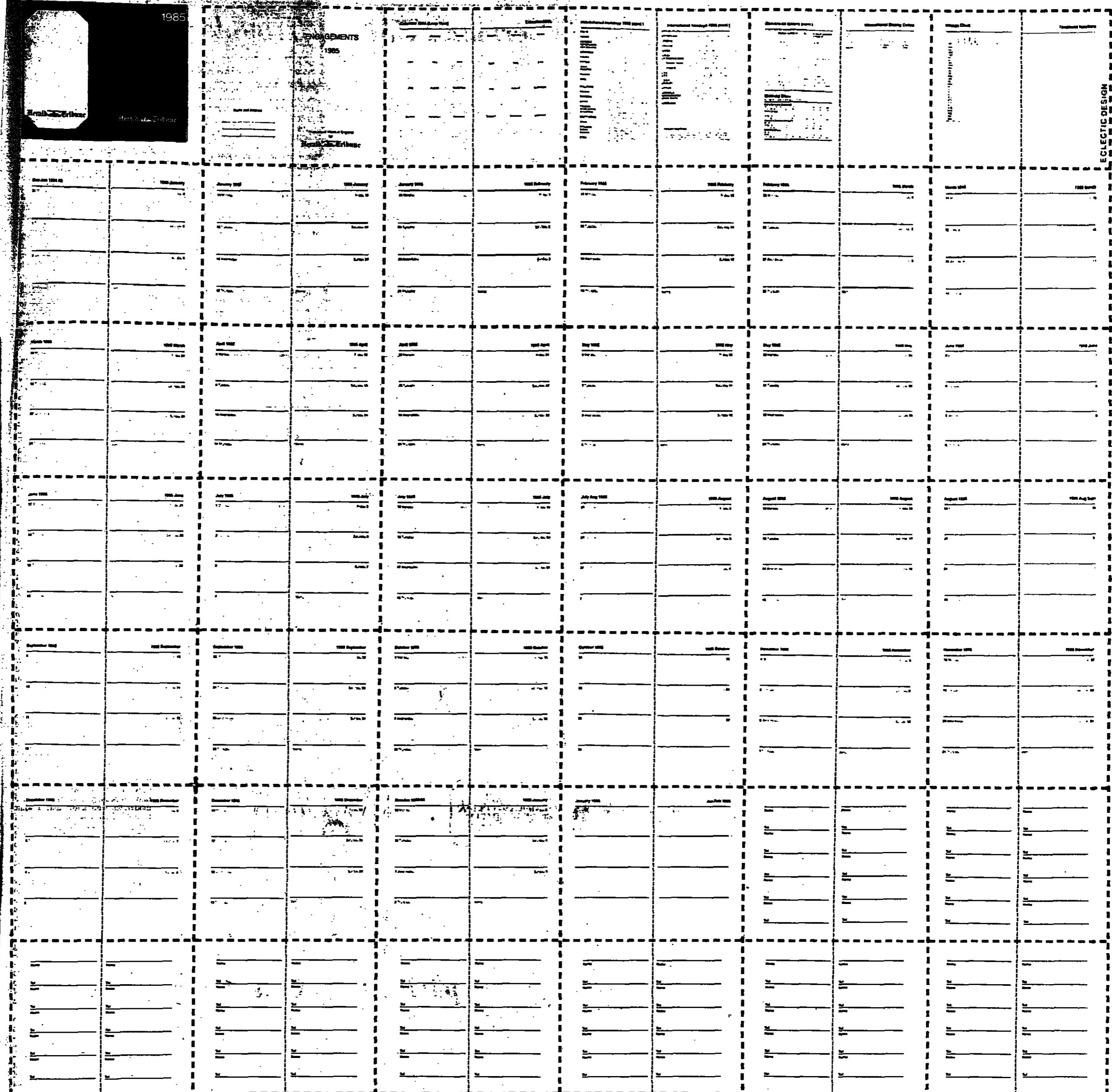
ENRICO MUSATTI.

Rome.

About EC Antitrust Law

Regarding Sherry Buchanan's Oct. 22 column on the EC development:

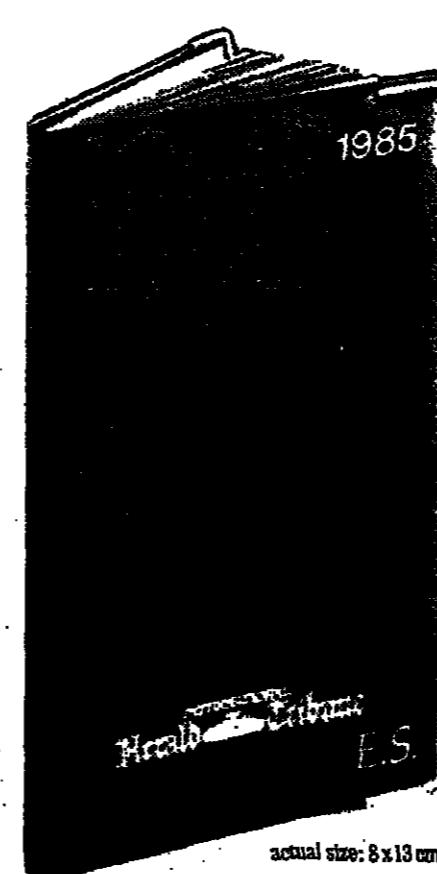
The article states that "under EC antitrust law, companies are required to notify the EC Commission of any agreement with a third party." Not every such agreement has to be notified to the Commission. An agreement typically is so notified only if the parties feel that



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ECONOMIC SCENE

Slow Growth of Euroyen In Europe Seen by Some

By BRENDAN BROWN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The yen is about to be put to the test. In December, Japan will lift important restrictions in the Euroyen market, in particular those limiting to a trickle the issue of Euroyen bonds. Will the unfettered yen be able to win a major share in the key European investment markets?

Experts argue that growth of the Euroyen will be slow. Many Europeans regard the yen as a high-risk investment and are concerned that if the U.S. economy slows sharply in 1985, the yen would be a major casualty.

Recent evidence appears to justify European reservations about the yen. The average variability of the yen against European currencies during six-month periods during the last five years has been more than 25 percent greater than that of the dollar. In addition, the yen has shown itself to be much affected by U.S. business cycles.

During the past two U.S. recessions, from end-1979 to mid-1980, and from mid-1981 to October 1982, the yen fell steeply. By contrast, the yen rose strongly from spring 1980 to a high against both the mark and dollar shortly before the U.S. cyclical peak of mid-1981. Since the present U.S. economic recovery started in October 1982, when the yen was at 280 to the dollar and 107 to the Deutsche mark, the Japanese unit has outperformed the yen. On Friday, the dollar ended in Tokyo at 245.45 yen and the mark was quoted at 80.13 yen.

THE gearing of the yen to the U.S. business cycle stems largely from the high share of Japan's exports that go to the United States — 35 percent — and to the four "tiger economies" of the Far East — Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — 18 percent. The four tigers' appetite for Japanese imports is, in turn, highly dependent on U.S. demand for their own exports.

The pattern of the yen reaching its highs slightly ahead of the U.S. business cycle peak is partly explained by foreign transactions in Japanese equities. Foreign demand in the Tokyo equity market usually rises when export prospects for Japanese corporations brighten at the start of a U.S.-business recovery and ebbs in the cycle's mature phase. In the 1975-79 U.S. upswing, the yen turned down against the dollar and the mark a full year before the U.S. cyclical peak, because of the explosion of world oil prices.

Yet it is not just risk factors that have held back European investment in the yen. Also responsible have been the tight limits on the availability of Euroyen and the barriers preventing European banks from competing freely for yen business. One important barrier will soon be lifted. From December, non-Japanese banks will be able to lend-manage Euroyen bond issues. A new type of Euroyen is to become available later in December, when banks are to be permitted to issue Euroyen certificates of deposit for the first time.

The promotional material for the Euroyen will probably stress the yen's low political risk and its strong upward trend over the past two decades. The yen's inflation-adjusted value against the mark at the end of September 1984 was 45 percent higher than the average in the 1970s and 75 percent higher than that of the 1960s. The driving force behind the real appreciation of the yen has been the rapid productivity growth and technological progress in Japan's export industries.

The marketers of Euroyen in Europe will doubtless try to persuade customers that the upward trend will continue. Then yen bonds, for example, on which yields are now only slightly less than on mark bonds, should prove good investments. The sales promotion may back the forecast of a continuing rise for the yen by pointing to the dynamism of the Pacific region and to the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Oct. 26, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	5	D.	4-M.	F.F.	Y.E.	G.D.	S.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.225	4.182	112.75	16.725	11.819	5.55	127.45	129.47
Australia (\$)	6.265	7.878	21.975	6.975	3.225	17.50	—	24.64
Frankfurt	3.026	3.705	12.75	1.611	1.259	4.954	17.015	12.945
London (5)	1.222	1.222	3.745	1.125	1.000	4.71	12.00	12.00
Milan	1.861.00	2.201.00	420.00	283.19	1.861.00	1.861.00	299.00	299.00
New York (5)	1.215	1.242	9.235	1.881.00	—	2.095	61.40	24.59
Paris	9.715	11.38	306.91	—	4.948	272.20	15.108*	374.6*
Tokyo	245.50	269.87	80.00	26.27	12.25	71.49	400.45	39.6
Paris	1.222	1.222	3.745	1.125	1.000	4.71	12.00	12.00
1 ECU	0.7255	0.8225	4.642	1.284.00	2.5749	4.0772	129.45	129.45
1 SDR	0.9957	1.0124	3.0225	9.2845	1.0726	3.4712	2.4585	2.4585

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Euro	11.5	11.75	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075
Australia (\$)	1.1792	1.1792	Irish £	0.9518	0.6422	Scandinavia \$	0.55	0.55
Austria schillings	6.042	6.042	Swiss franc	0.6725	0.5554	U.S. dollars	1.797	1.797
Belgium francs	61.70	63.32	Kronen shillings	0.8765	0.8712	U.S. dollars	0.4275	0.4275
Denmark kroner	1.222	1.222	Swiss francs	0.6245	0.6245	U.S. dollars	0.4275	0.4275
East Germany mark	0.2121	0.2121	Portuguese escudos	2.0745	2.0745	U.S. dollars	0.4275	0.4275
Finland markka	0.2365	0.2365	Portuguese escudos	2.0745	2.0745	U.S. dollars	0.4275	0.4275
Greece drachmas	124.15	124.15	Portuguese escudos	160.77	0.6425	U.S. dollars	2.975	2.975
Hong Kong \$	7.505	7.505	Swiss francs	3.5978	0.3723	U.S. dollars	1.797	1.797

1 Sterling = 1.2819 Irsh £

(*) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar; (*) Units of 100; (a) Units of 1,000; (b) Units of 10,000

RUE: Not quoted; N.A.: Not available.

Interest Rates

	Eurocurrency Deposits		Oct. 26	
	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	5 years
Dollar	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
D-Mark	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
French Franc	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
German Mark	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
Italian Lira	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
Swiss Franc	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%
Yen	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%	10.4%

Asian Dollar Rates

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	5 years
9.5% - 9.5%	9.5% - 9.5%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	Britain	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10%	10%
Federal Funds	9.5%	9.5%	Call Money	10%	10%
Prime Rate	12-1/2%	12-1/2%	1-day Treasury Bill	9%	9%
Short-term Rate	12-1/2%	12-1/2%	3-month Interbank	10%	10%
Cash Rate	12-1/2%	12-1/2%			
Commercial Paper 30-70 days	9.45	9.21	Discount Rate	5	5
Commercial Paper 70-90 days	9.45	9.21	Call Money	5	5
CDs 26-59 days	9.20	9.40	60-day Interbank	6%	6%
CDs 40-60 days	9.31	9.50			
West Germany					
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50			
Overnight Rate	5.55	5.55			
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50			
Three Month Interbank	6.10	6.10			
Four Month Interbank	6.10	6.10			
Five Month Interbank	6.11	6.11			

Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	337.95	338.60	— 1.60
Luxembourg	338.25	338.90	— 1.60
Paris (12.50 kilo)	329.75	330.25	— 2.50
Paris (25 kilo)	329.75	330.25	— 2.50
Zurich	330.25	330.75	— 1.60
New York	330.15	330.75	+ 0.60

Official Ratings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, showing opening and closing prices for 12.50 kilo and Zurich. New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.\$ per ounce.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in Austria for a holiday.

Interest Strong in BT Sale

Yield Forecast At \$4.6 Billion

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government's sale of 50.2 percent of British Telecom PLC is likely to raise around £3.75 billion (\$4.58 billion), analysts said Friday.

The estimate is based on details released in a preliminary draft of

China Grain Move surprises Experts

WASHINGTON — China's unexpected desire to export grain could signal a desire to compete with the United States for Asian and U.S. markets, according to Western analysts. China has traditionally been a major grain exporter, but many U.S. traders were taken by some fact that China's uncharacteristic foray into the grain-exporting business is temporary. Traders say the change could be permanent, government specialists on China trade said, noting that he thought China wanted to dominate the Japanese market.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said recently that Chinese maize exports were comparable with U.S. shipments in Asia. Last week it believed China made a substantial sale of wheat to the Soviet Union this year.

Japanese traders returning from the recent trip to China want to export one million tons of maize annually to Japan. U.S. traders said that Japan has bought about 100,000 tons of Chinese maize so far this year.

Japanese traders said China had sold about 100,000 tons of maize to South Korea at \$10 per ton, or 10 percent cheaper than U.S. prices.

The traders also had word of unconfirmed reports

of Chinese maize and wheat sales to the Soviet Union.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Net Increased 14% During the 3d Quarter

United Press International

Detroit — Ford Motor Co. Friday posted a record third-quarter profit of \$380 million, bringing the Big Three automakers to a combined \$1-billion profit, just short of last year's record earnings.

The third-quarter profit was up 14 percent from \$333 million a year earlier and translates to earnings of \$2.03 per share, compared with \$1.83 per share.

The company's chairman, Philip Caldwell, credited the improvement to improved car sales and market share, and the fact that consumers are buying more expensive products. Ford sales are up 29.1 percent so far this year, the most of any Big Three automaker — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Ford also posted record nine-month earnings of \$2.1 billion, compared to \$1.7 billion in the first three quarters of 1983. The nine-month earnings exceed the \$1.87 billion Ford earned in all of last year.

The company had worldwide sales of \$11.3 billion in the quarter, up 15 percent from last year's \$10.2 billion. Ford's nine-month worldwide sales were \$38.9 billion, up 21

percent from \$32 billion last year.

Outside the United States, Ford said it made \$65 million in the quarter, compared to \$102 million last year. The automaker said the lower profit in the usually strong area was due to the strong U.S. dollar, lower sales and higher European marketing costs.

Separately, American Motors Corp., reported that it posted a \$2.5-million profit in the third quarter after a \$9.1-million loss a year earlier. AMC said sales increased 13 percent to \$1.01 billion from \$776 million.

For the first nine months, AMC reported a \$12.3-million profit on sales up 44 percent at \$3.15 billion, compared with a \$154.4-million loss on \$2.18 billion sales in the year-earlier period.

Chrysler Corp. has posted a record \$261.6-million profit for the quarter, and General Motors Corp., earnings of \$417 million.

This brought the three automakers to a combined \$1.06 billion.

Last year, GM earned \$77 million, Ford \$333 million and Chrysler \$100.2 million to set an industry record of \$1.17 billion. The slightly lower results this year are due to reduced earnings by GM.

UAW Studies A New Offer By GM Canada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Canadian section of United Auto Workers union said Friday it had received a new contract offer from General Motors of Canada Ltd. and described it as a "hopeful framework" in which to settle the union's 10-day-old strike.

The UAW's Canadian director, Robert White, called the offer a "serious attempt" by GM to move toward a settlement but did not disclose the terms involved. He said the proposal would be studied by various union committees, adding that he was more optimistic about a quick end to the strike.

The stoppage by 36,000 autoworkers against GM has forced layoffs of 35,190 U.S. workers at 27 GM plants in nine states because of shortages of parts.

The two sides conducted sessions with their full bargaining teams Thursday for only the second time since the strike closed all GM Canadian plants on Oct. 17. (Reuters, AP)

COMPANY NOTES

Apple Computer Inc. expects to see a significant growth in European sales of its personal computers. President John Sculley said the company is reorganizing European operations with the goal of increasing 1983/84 European revenue of around \$200 million to some \$500 million in two to three years, he said.

Coca-Cola Co. said it has opened a third bottling plant in China. The plant, in Fujian Province, is owned and operated by Construction and Development Corp. of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and Xiamen Light Industrial Co.

Coleco Industries Inc. said its Cabbage Patch dolls represented about 85 percent of its sales for the third quarter. The company said it had total sales of \$181.3 million

compared to \$114.5 million in the same period last year. Coleco also produces the troubled Adam home computer.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. said it expects its full-year 1983 earnings from continuing operations to show "meaningful improvement" from 1982 levels. Colgate said its third-quarter earnings, which fell from \$2.9 million from \$4.5 million a year earlier, were affected by increases in marketing expenditures, price competition among household product makers, an industry-wide slowdown in health-care product sales and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar.

Compagnie Française des Pétroles named François-Xavier Ortoli, a former Gaullist minister, as its board chairman. Mr. Ortoli, a vice president of the European Community Commission, replaced René Granier de Lilleac, who is retiring. CFP also said that the board had reappointed Louis Deny, vice chairman and general manager, and that his responsibilities had been enlarged.

Dynix Corp. of Santa Clara, California, said it will report heavy operating losses for the fourth quarter ending Nov. 3 and take a \$20 to \$40 million writeoff due to facilities consolidation, cessation of funding certain affiliates and curtailment of some operations. The company also said it has reached a definitive agreement for its previously announced merger into Xidex Corp.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

26 October 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds quoted exclusively in London or New York.

(a) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (r) monthly; (d) irregularly.

AL-MANAGEMENT AL-MAN TRUST, S.A. \$ 137.38 GRANGE MASSAU GROUP PI 0001 TEL HOME (01) 446008

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. SF 100.52 HAMBURG BANK

—(a) Concorde

—(a) Eurolife Europe

—(a) Eurolife Pacific

friday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 5,898,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 6,070,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET PRICES

	Sales In		Net	
	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg's
	A	-	-	
AELs	37 224	22	22	-14
AFG	1600 180	180	180	-2
ASk	184 154	154	152	-2
Acadis	20b 2.2	356	974	976
Aceilrm	76	792	914	-12
AcelRv	20	1.0	135	202
Acch	314 34	34	34	-2
Adach	76	714	74	+2
AdvCir	26	704	74	+2
Affach	80	5.2	37	154
AevyRd	20+	250	250	-25
AfMrd	1056	4	15	114
AirWisc	15	114	114	-2
AirCol	51	714	676	-76
AiskPc	25r	1.1	104	234
AlexB's	120	3.8	71	314
Alfin	475	10	154	-154
Algorex	16	974	974	-2
Almara	16	1574	1574	-154
Almara B's	150	174	1674	-168
AlmB's	20	2.4	410	225
Allmet	151	24	24	-2
AlpMic	72	5	74	8
Altos	276	934	934	-2
Amcisi	40	1.7	19	234
AWArlr	36	154	154	-154
AmAdv	50b	4.5	28	112
ABnkR	40	1.2	81	124
ACarr	40	3.8	927	646
ACantl	40	3.8	54	154
ACFPL	3	1.0	54	154
ACfleic	148	4.1	21	364
AGreef	50	1.6	412	324
AmInL	40b	4.4	85	914
AMoanl	21	856	854	-2
AMS	26	164	164	-164
ANHins	.96	3.3	203	294
APhVGrp	90	646	294	-612
AQues	29	312	334	-2
AScc3	1.02	5.2	154	209
AmSoft	219	142	142	-142
AmSt	100	1.0	100	-100
ASunr	205	146	146	-146
AmUrif	2.88	5.3	72	544
Amwest	37	1814	14	-14
Amsen	269	478	478	-478
AmrkB	546	2.5	170	1574
Anodite	.10	1.4	11	7
Antologic	574	124	114	-114
Anolyt	9	6	54	6
Antoren	75	914	9	-9
Andreas	14	3324	234	-234
Andrea	8	7	7	-7
Andrea 3	.12	1.4	10	-10
Andrea 5	1826	24	22	-22
AppleC	456	254	24	-24
ApfBla	159	264	264	-264
ApfCm	22	132	13	-13
ApfdM	1150	25	22	-22
ApfdSkr	7	70%	10%	-10%
Apfdwl	10	46	42	-42
Archive	8	474	42	-42
Archiv	40	1.4	40	-40
Arter	30b	3.7	41	218
AsdrHst	.12	.8	151	154
Astroby	54	714	7	-7
Alicor	40	2.8	2	14%
AltAm	40b	2.4	48	17
AltAmC	80	2.9	40	27%
AltInPd	2	9%	2	-2
AltInPf	60	814	814	-814
AltInPf	184	310	314	-314
Altos	249	11	11	-11
AulTr-T	20	11	11	-11
Autmxr	476	914	89	-89
Auxton	201	714	714	-714
Avacre	24	1176	1176	-1176
AvmtGr	204	204	192	-192
Avntek	91	2224	192	-192
Avtor	101	1814	1814	-1814
AvtrdGp	99	17	16	-16
Azich	20	3.3	76	64
Azich	1	20	24	-24
	B	-	-	
BBD0	2.00	4.5	54	44%
BFI Cm	126	4	354	-354
BiW Cb	.100	1.7	19	52
BFI Sv	17	2%	21	-21
BRCom	10	15	14	-15
BirdC	22	64	64	-64
Biohco	1.00	2.7	1235	36%
Biohco	35	35	35	-35
Biohco	.96	4.6	15	-15
BiohcoHw	124	5.1	25	241%
Biohco	1.00	4.2	142	10%
BKNE	.54	2	27	54%
BkMam	1.00	6.1	27	54%
Bonktv	30	11	21	-21
Bontog	.44	2.5	1034	26%
BoronD	10	914	914	-914
Bortton	113	212	212	-212
BtsNra	.150	1.7	44	9
BtsNra	20	914	914	-914
BtsNra	.20	2.6	52	25%
BtsNra	44	17	28	-28
BtsNra	2.20	5.5	12	52%
Bovly	.12	1.2	52	714
Bettln	47	714	714	-714
BnchC	9	5	514	-514
Benthon	51	1414	1414	-1414
Bennhn wt	7	8	1	-1
BestCa	439	1	1	-1
BetzLs	1.20	3.8	75	32
Bett45	10	714	714	-714
Big B	50	121	112	-112
Big Blfe	1	17	17	-17
Billings	20	614	614	-614
BlroRes	245	64	57	-57
Blochm	55	21	1	-1
Blogen	320	714	614	-614
Blosrc	17	2	6	2
Birdinc	146	576	514	-514
BishGr	15	45	45	-45
BilasEvn	.89	1.1	192	14%
BollTc	.20	3.7	224	18
BossFC	.100	1.9	44	812
BreeCs	84	13	13	-13
Breco	31	11	10%	-11

12 Month	High Low		Stock		Div. Yld. PE		S% 100s		High Low		Close Gmt. Chg/Chg
25%	42%	CMI Co	34	19	12	35	75	75	71	71	-1
25%	13%	CRS	104	11	12	176	125	125	125	125	-1
8%	7%	Coastal	72	7	7	72	63	63	59	59	-1
12%	7%	CorporA	124	103	97	128	128	128	128	128	-1
10%	18%	Colm'n	40	18	26	72	256	173	20	20	+16
15%	23%	Colorco	407	28	3	14	92	92	84	84	+16
15%	23%	Comco	24	23	10	165	176	176	176	176	+16
34%	25%	CMCores	75	23	23	152	35	35	35	35	+16
6%	4%	Cordint	313	11	11	34	57	57	57	57	+16
8%	4%	CostlB	461	124	3	22	52	52	52	52	+16
34%	25%	CostFd	2206	79	8	15	164	164	164	164	-1
9%	4%	CostInd	47	20	19	95	67	67	67	67	-1
11%	11%	Centene	1,206	122	10	189	124	124	124	124	+16
7%	7%	Center	20	24	10	26	26	26	26	26	-1
17%	12%	Centroph	72	44	14	152	152	152	152	152	-1
32%	17%	ChemCo	252	18	18	205	205	205	205	205	-1
17%	17%	ChemM&B	252	18	18	205	205	205	205	205	-1
6%	4%	ChemMkt	138	69	9	11	173	173	173	173	-1
19%	14%	ChimCo	134	11	11	152	152	152	152	152	-1
26%	15%	ChMD	20	9	12	21	21	21	21	21	-1
16%	10%	Chlctn	1,200	44	7	10	224	224	224	224	+16
21%	17%	CHPd	120	54	12	12	21	21	21	21	-1
35%	28%	Chrm	1,456	41	16	254	179	179	179	179	+16
19%	13%	Chmry	16	9	10	41	41	41	41	41	-1
12%	7%	Chmntr	20	25	9	19	26	26	26	26	+16
6%	3%	Chfdwt	3	3	3	19	26	26	26	26	+16
16%	8%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
7%	7%	Chmtr	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	14	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
15%	8%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
7%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
10%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28	7	14	14	14	14	-1	
11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
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11%	7%	Chmn's	8	8	8	245	111	111	111	111	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	3	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	-1
11%	7%	Chmn's	30	14	14	121	184	184	184	184	-1
10%	7%	Chmn's	20	28							

AMEX Highs-Lows

SPORTS

Several Top Players To Sit Out Opening Of 39th NBA Season

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — On March 31, 1983, the National Basketball Association and its players union reached a creative collective-bargaining agreement guaranteeing 53 percent of the gross revenues to the players and also establishing a cap on player salaries.

The cap went into effect for the entire league the day after the Boston Celtics defeated the Los Angeles Lakers for the title last June. That day, 63 players became free agents.

As the 39th NBA season opened Friday night with six games, six nine-figure free agents were unsigned and another blue-chipper, Adrian Dantley, has been suspended while attempting to renegotiate his contract. Three additional top players — Walt Davis of the Suns, Albert King of the Nets and Bill Gaitwright of the Knicks — were on the injured list.

Of the 63 free agents, only 11 were presented with offer sheets. The offers to Kelly Tripucka and Vinny Johnson of the Detroit Pistons were among those matched by their former teams. Of five players who moved to different teams, only Jim Spanarkel, who went from the Dallas Mavericks to the Milwaukee Bucks, changed uniforms without his former team being compensated, so that respect it's working. The place it's not working is in free agency and the right of first refusal.

Teams have refused to make offers to players on the theory that their former teams will match and might raise each other's payrolls. What happened to Gerald Henderson is a good example of how bad the system works. Henderson, the starting Celts' guard, who couldn't get an offer sheet, was forced to resign with Boston. Two days later he was traded to Seattle for a first-round draft choice. Why couldn't the Sonics have presented him with an offer sheet? How 15 starters, including Joe Barry Carroll, couldn't get an offer sheet is incomprehensible to me!

Lucas, who averaged 15.9 points and almost 15 rebounds a game last season, could not understand why he was still unemployed and remaining the property of the Phoenix Suns, who have threatened to match any offer for him.

The salary cap, combined with an unusually strong crop of rookies and off-season moves in which a dozen top players were traded, leaves little doubt that the league has been reshaped. The cap helped some teams and prevented others from making desired moves.

Lundrum Cards 63 To Lead Pensacola

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida — Ralph Lundrum converted an 8-footer at '63 into a three-stroke lead yesterday, while Mark O'Meara hit his chances for any of golf's major seasonal honors in the first round of the Pensacola Open.

Lundrum scattered nine birdies and one-putted 10 times. "The difference was that I just made a lot of putts," Lundrum said. "It was just putt, one of those days when the hole gets in the way."

O'Meara came into this, the final event official on the 10-month PGA Tour, with a chance to win the honors of Player of the Year, leading money-winner and the Verdon Trophy, for the low-stroke average. But he hit into the water three times on the way to a 77, which virtually ended his hopes of gaining any of them.

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
PHILADELPHIA — Renewed the contract of Tim Campbell, relief pitcher, for the 1985 season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA — Signed Mike Glenn, guard, and Randy Whitmon, guard, and Scott Hooper, forward.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

Philadelphia 10 1 1 11 25 17

N.Y. Islanders 4 2 0 8 16 20

N.Y. Rangers 3 2 1 7 19 22

Washington 3 3 0 9 6 24

Montreal 2 4 0 8 17 21

Atlanta 2 4 0 8 17 21

Adams Division

Philadelphia 4 2 1 11 25 17

Buffalo 4 2 0 8 16 20

Boston 3 4 0 8 16 20

Calgary 3 4 0 8 16 20

Montreal 2 4 0 8 17 21

PEOPLE**White House Reader Dislikes 'Doonesbury'**

President Ronald Reagan says he's been following the return of the political comic strip "Doonesbury" by Gary Trudeau, but the president reportedly is not amused. Reagan met in Washington on Thursday with editors and news executives of the Scripps-Howard News Service. The news service said Reagan was asked: "A lot of editors are getting a lot of heat from readers who think he's unfairly criticizing you. What do you think of it?" "I read every comic strip in the paper. When it came back I started reading him," Reagan said. "I have to tell you I think some of your readers are absolutely right."

The Boston Globe's editor, Thomas Winship, 64, will retire in January, ending a 28-year career with the newspaper, and will be succeeded by the Sunday managing editor, Michael J. Janney, 44. Winship, who was editor for two decades and led the Globe to 11 Pulitzer Prizes, has been named the first Senior Fellow at the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University, effective Feb. 1.

The U.S. art dealer and author Sidney Janis, 88, who played a prominent role in promoting such modern painters as Pablo Picasso, Piet Mondrian and Paul Klee, was made a commander of arts and letters in a ceremony by Jack Lang, the French culture minister, in Paris on Thursday.

All McGraw, long a television series hold-out, has succumbed to big bucks and the movie star-studded cast of "Dynasty." The former model caved in when producer Esther Shapiro offered her a long-term deal—with options. McGraw joins other big screen refugees in the prime-time soap—Diahann Carroll, Sally Struthers, Rock Hudson and "Dynasty" fixture John Collins. . . . Anthony Hamilton, a longtime friend of the late Jon-Erik Hexum and a fellow New York model, will replace Hexum in the TV series "Cover Up." Hexum, who killed himself by firing a blank cartridge into his temple on the set two weeks ago, competed with Hamilton for the hunk role in "Making of a Male Model," with John Collins, two years ago.

ART BUCHWALD **Pass the Dream Weapons**

WASHINGTON — The telephone in the Kremlin rang after last Sunday's debate.

"Is Ivan, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. I have to speak to Comrade Chernenko immediately."

"Have you gone mad, Ivan? Do you know what time it is in Moscow and how old Chernenko is?"

"Age is not issue in presidential campaign in United States."

"It is here and I'm not going to wake Chernenko up. What do you have to report?"

"Reagan has offered to develop a star wars weapon to make every nuclear missile in the world obsolete, and then turn it over to the Soviet Union."

"Ivan, how much vodka did you drink tonight?"

"Is absolutely true what I am telling you. I am sending a videotape by diplomatic pouch tomorrow morning."



get rid of all your nuclear weapons?"

"Ivan, I think you need a rest. Maybe a few months in the Lenin Heroes' Sanitarium will do you a world of good."

"I'M NOT CRAZY. I HEARD IT WITH MY OWN EARS."

"Lower your voice, the FBI could hear you. What did Mondale say?"

"He said Reagan WAS crazy."

"Did Reagan explain exactly what that weapon is?"

"He said he hadn't round-tabled with the chiefs of staff."

"What does it mean, he hadn't round-tabled?"

"I don't know. I guess it means president hadn't sat down and discussed it with military. He said at the moment the weapon is just a dream, to do away with all nuclear weapons. He doesn't know what kind it should be or even where it should be placed, because he's not a scientist. But he thinks world would be better off if the United States had one."

"Combining life as a wife and mother and as a star of an epic movie about sex and sudden death can have curious effects," she says, "because I would rather have people call my husband 'Mr. Migenes-Johnson' than 'Mr. Migenes.' I think it's terrible what happens to the husbands of women with well-known names."

Migenes-Johnson is an American who speaks German fluently; she has been singing in Vienna and other German-speaking cities for more than 10 years.

Learning the role of Carmen required some mental readjustment because, although she liked the opera, Migenes-Johnson had never imagined herself in that role.

"I had to look at it as a new thing," she said, "something involving me. Suddenly I had to zero in on minute details. How could I handle those heavy tones with my light voice? How could I make it believable? But after listening to a couple of recordings, I felt, 'I know where she's going. She's not too far from a personality within me that I can draw on.'

The other part I got from watching Gypsy flamenco dancers, who all act Carmen. There is a very specific kind of feminine sexuality in these dances. There is a tension — energy held in by convention — and when that energy is unleashed, all hell breaks loose."

"Reagan's offer to give us the secret of his weapon to destroy all nuclear weapons in the world."

"Tell the American press when the United States gets it built, and Reagan gives demonstration, we take a walk in woods and think it over."

China Exhibit to Visit**3 European Countries***The Associated Press*

BEIJING — The 2,200-year-old terracotta warrior and horses excavated at Xian near the tomb of China's first emperor, are to be exhibited in Norway, Sweden and Austria under an agreement signed here Friday.

The exhibit will be seen at the Statens Konstmuseum in Stockholm, Henie-onstad Foundation in Oslo and Museum Fuer Volkerkunde in Vienna from Dec. 4, 1984, to July 31, 1985. It will consist of 33 items including two terracotta archers and a cavalryman.

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